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M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

A LITTLE REMINDER TO THE PRESS.

LONDON, August 20.—The Government to-day reminds newspapers, in an official note, that the publication of articles signed by those deprived of civil and political rights is prohibited by law.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS FIRED ON BY SPANISH TROOPS.

LONDON, August 20.—The Foreign Office has received information that the Spanish Republican troops have fired upon some officers of the British war ship Fly, which is cruising off the north coast of Spain for the protection of British interests. None of them were wounded.

OUR BASE BALL REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, August 20.—In a game of base ball to-day, the Bostons defeated the Athletics by five runs.

France.

BAZAINE WRITES TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR CONCERNING HIS ESCAPE.

PARIS, August 20.—Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he says that neither Col. Villette nor any of the other prisoners now in custody are responsible for his escape from prison. He declares that he had no accomplice in the fort or elsewhere, except his wife and nephew. The Marshal describes how he eluded the surveillance of his jailor, and in conclusion says: "Resenting the humiliation of prison regulations, I felt justified in an attempt to recover my liberty. As I was not tried by my peers, my sentence was illegal."

INVESTIGATION OF BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

PARIS, August 20.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly to-day, M. Chaubaud Latour, Minister of the Interior, in reply to an inquiry by a member of the Left, promised that judicial proceedings in relation to the escape of Marshal Bazaine should be vigorously prosecuted. He acknowledged that there had been a laxity in the precaution against the escape of the prisoner, but said the investigation instituted by the Government showed that the military authorities of the fort were not compromised in the affair. He declined to give any further details of the investigation.

RECOGNITION OF SPAIN.

The Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, states in regard to the recognition of Spain, that the Government was anxious to act in accordance with other powers and would proceed in unison with the British Government, which had communicated its views on the subject. No power had yet accomplished the act of recognition. The delay is caused by a question as to the exact form in which that step shall be taken. The members of the Extreme Right expressed disapproval of the conduct of the Duke de Cazes, but a large majority of the Committee, including the Republican members, sustained his course.

Marine News.

CARDIFF, August 20.—The steamer Pembroke, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, August 20.—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross, sailed from Plymouth to-day for Spain.

MOVILLE, August 20.—Steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 20, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills, 3 3-16 per cent., or 5-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. 5-20's 1865, 103½; do 1867, 104¼. 10-40's 103⅝; new 5's, 104⅝. New York Central 94⅝; Erie 20¼; do preferred 47. Proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 43⅝ per cent. is now 47 per cent. Rate of money at the Stock Exchange for government securities 2½. Refined petroleum 8¾d. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £68,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £74,000. Linseed oil 27s 9d@28. Spirits of turpentine 24s 6d.

PARIS, August 20.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,149,000 francs during the week. Rentes 63 francs 55 centimes.

ANTWERP, August 20.—Petroleum, 52½ to 52¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¼@9⅝d; Orleans 9⅝@9¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 speculation and export and 7,000 American. Spirits of turpentine 28s. Linseed oil 28s.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Indiana Child Kidnapped and Carried Fifty Miles from Home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 20, 1874.

Last Friday, Boyd Shannon, who resides in Leo, this county, gave his little girl, eleven years of age, permission to visit relations a mile distant. She did not return till after the appointed time, and a search was made with no result. A couple of suspicious tramps, known as Thompson and wife, suddenly disappeared at the same time, which aroused the suspicion of the parents that the tramps had abducted the child. After being followed on foot fifty miles, they were overtaken and the child was found with them, near Antwerp, Paulding county, O. The abductors were arrested and their examination will take place here to-morrow.

To Associated Press.

FORT WAYNE, August 20.—A sequel to the Charlie Ross abduction case has recently occurred in the small village of Leo, a few miles north of here. Ida Shannon, a little girl eleven years of age, received permission from her parents, last Sunday, the 16th, to visit relatives about a mile in the country. Not returning at the appointed hour, the father started in search of her, but could discover no trace of her whereabouts, until, hearing that a man and woman named Thompson, who had been loitering about the village for some days, had also disappeared, the father started in pursuit on foot and found them at Antwerp, Ohio, about fifty miles from Leo. Thompson denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the child, but on a thorough search being instituted, the girl was found in a house near by, fast asleep. Thompson and wife were arrested and brought to this place for trial. No responsible can be assigned for their abduction of the child.

Suicide of General Burnside's Brother.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—H. M. Burnside committed suicide at Fairland, Ind., this morning, by hanging himself, during a temporary fit of insanity. He was a brother of General A. E. Burnside.

He Had to Kill Him.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—The *Enquirer's* Lexington, Kentucky, special reports that David Boyd, of the fire department, shot Dan Morrow, a plasterer, three times with a navy revolver this afternoon, killing him. Boyd gave himself up. He said Morrow called him a liar, and he had to shoot him.

A High-Toned Duel on Foot.

WARRENTON, VA., August 20.—On suspicion of an intention to fight a duel, Judge Keith to-day ordered the arrest of General W. H. Payne, Captain A. D. Payne, Judge Thomas Smith, James Barbour and Colonel John S. Mosby. General Payne, Barbour and Smith were arrested. Captain Payne and Colonel Mosby were not in town, and it is believed that if they can effect a meeting without the interference of the police, they will fight.

She Wouldn't Have Him and He Shot Her Mother.

CHICAGO, August 20.—At Red Oak, Montgomery county, Iowa, last night, Tom. McLellan, a desperado, shot twice and, it is thought, fatally wounded Mrs. Fuller, whose daughter McLellan had been courting, but who had, at the request of her mother, discarded him. He was arrested and sent to jail.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England is three and a half per cent.

Mrs. D. Clark, of Dayton, was yesterday appointed Matron of the Western Ohio Asylum for the Insane.

The next meeting of the Sharpshooter's Association of the United States, will be held in Philadelphia, in 1876.

The steamers Anglia and State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and Herder, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

The steamer San Jacinto is loading at Galveston for Liverpool with wheat and flour shipped from Kansas City.

The latest reports from Chicot county, Arkansas, state that the excitement there is subsiding. The whites and blacks are still under arms, but no conflict is apprehended.

A schooner recently arrived at Charleston has as passengers Gessfield, third officer, and about fourteen others lately attached to the wrecked steamer "City of Guatamala."

Postmaster General Jewell, having arrived at New York on Wednesday, went to Long Branch yesterday and called on the President. Last evening he had a formal reception. To-day he leaves for his home in Hartford, Conn.

A Grand Arch Council of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity is in session at Columbus. Twenty-four chapters are represented. An oration by J. R. Foraker, of the New York Alpha, and a poem by E. M. Field, of the Missouri Alpha are among the items of business thus far transacted.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Seduction, Suicide and Murder---A Villian Ruins the Daughter of his Friend---The Victim Poisons herself---The Father Shoots the Seducer.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—George C. Harding, editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, shot Moritz, a prominent merchant of this city, this afternoon under the following circumstances: These gentlemen have been warm friends and very intimate in their social relations. Moritz, who is a Hebrew, of about forty years of age, and married, took advantage of this intimacy and succeeded in seducing the daughter of Mr. Harding, a young lady of about eighteen. This seduction was accomplished in March last, and improper relations have been maintained by the parties since that time. The young lady was brought to a confession of these facts by her father last evening, and, overwhelmed with remorse and shame, sought to end her own life by taking opium and, it is thought, repeating the dose this morning. About one o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Harding went in search of a physician, and while passing down the street met Moritz and immediately began firing at him, shooting five times, and then passed on down the street. Mr. Moritz was taken to his residence, when a medical examination proved that but two of the shots had hit him, one shattering the left elbow and the other passing directly through the lung and lodging in the chest. It was thought the latter would prove fatal, as he spit blood quite freely for some time, but at this hour (ten o'clock) he is resting quietly and it is thought will recover. Mrs. Harding died about three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Harding was admitted to bail on $10,000 bond this evening, to await the result of Moritz's wounds. The public feeling is very strongly in sympathy with Mr. Harding. The wife of Mr. Harding and step-mother of the daughter, has confessed, since the shooting, that Moritz had also made improper proposals to her within a short time. Moritz denies the charges by Miss Harding on her death bed and says that as soon as he is able he will prove his innocence. His statement is not very generally believed, as it is not the first case of the kind in which he has played the same role, and a suit is now pending in which he is charged with the crime.

VAN WERT, OHIO.

First Day of the Fair--Trotting and Running Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., August 20, 1874.

The first day of the fair opened with promise of a good average attendance. The races this afternoon were started by a trot for a purse of one hundred dollars for three minute horses. It was won by Billy Beeber, owned by A. D. Helm, of Huntington, Ind.; time—3:07, 3:05, 3:01. The running purse of ninety dollars, for half and dash, was won by Billy Sherman; time—51¼ and 53¼. Billy Sherman and Sleepy Frank are the favorites in the pools for to-morrow's races.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

Temperance Camp-Meeting---The "Ohio Battle Ax" at Work.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 20.—The attendance at the temperance camp meeting at the Battle Ground is very large, and much enthusiasm is manifested this evening. Mr. Chance, the "Ohio Battle Ax," is now speaking in the Court House yard on temperance.

W. W. Currie is announced for a speech on politics here to-morrow evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1874.

REV. JOHN COWAN HELD FOR TRIAL.

The examination of Rev. John Cowan, chaplain of the late Sixth Regiment New York Artillery, and John Keher, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government by presenting at the Treasury, for redemption, a fragment of a South American bond, and claiming that it was part of a $1,000 United States five-twenty bond which had been destroyed, has resulted in the holding of Cowan for the action of the grand jury. For some time before his arrest, Cowan was in the employ of the Young Men's Christian Association.

SUDDEN DEATH YESTERDAY.

George W. Goldsmith was found dead in his bed at No. 88 East Tenth street yesterday. On a table in his room were a number of letters, one addressed to his father, J. H. Goldsmith, President of the Commercial College at Detroit.

PERCENTAGES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT IN CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURE SUITS.

Judge Blatchford decided to-day that the United States District Attorney is still entitled to two per cent., and the Clerk of the United States District Court to one per cent. on all moneys recovered in Custom House seizure suits in this district; the Judge holding that the law of 1874, abolishing moieties and informers' fees, does not cover the allowance of these percentages, which are given in lieu of the costs and fees to which the District Attorney and Clerk should otherwise be entitled in the suits mentioned, but which there is no provision of law allowing.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Decision of an Interesting Case.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 20.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Hammond rendered a decision in the action brought by the Board of Commissioners of Tippecanoe county *et al.*, stockholders in the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad Company, against the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company and the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Company, to set aside the lease granted by the former company to the latter. The question passed upon by Judge Hammond was as to the effect of the general statute of Illinois, of 1855, which provides any railroad company of that State to accept a lease of any railroad out of the State without having first obtained the written consent of all the stockholders resident of the State of Illinois. The question arose upon a motion to strike out of the complaint the above statute, which motion was sustained. The other question in the case has been passed upon adversely to plaintiffs by Judge Vinton. The case now goes to the Supreme Court.

OHIO ELECTION RETURNS.

Van Wert County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., August 20, 1874.

The official vote of Van Wert county is as follows: Majority against the New Constitution 2,028; majority against Minority Representation 2,054; against Railroad Aid 1,219; for License 40.

FIRE RECORD.

North Dayton, O.—$7,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., August 20, 1874.

An alarm of fire last night, at eleven o'clock, was caused by the burning of Burket & Mock's pork house, in North Dayton. Loss seven thousand dollars, insured in the Teutonia Company, of this city.

Chicago—$7,500.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Frederick Burkhardt's planing mill, corner of Polk and Canal streets, was burned to-day. The loss on the building and machinery is about twenty thousand dollars, with no insurance.

LATER.—The loss by the burning of Burkhardt's planing mill to-day, was only $7,500.

Wilton, Iowa—$60,000.

DAVENPORT, IA., August 20.—A fire in Wilton destroyed Lefelard's elevators, with six thousand bushels of grain, and some fifteen other buildings, chiefly saloons and boarding houses. The total loss is $60,000 to $70,000.

CASUALITIES.

A Boy Killed by a Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—At two o'clock this afternoon, Walter Brown, a boy ten years old, stood watching a practice game of base ball in the village of Ludlow, Ky., opposite the mouth of Mill Creek, in this city. A boy named Shannon struck a ball with a bat, sending the ball whirling against the left breast of Walter Brown, and killed him instantly. Brown was an only son. No blame is attached to any one.

Alabama Republican Convention.

MONTGOMERY, August 20.—The Republican Convention met here to-day, and, after temporary organization adjourned till to-morrow. The general impression is that the present State officers, who are all white, will be renominated, and that the Civil Rights bill will be ignored.

Funeral of Colonel Fisher.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—The funeral of Colonel S. S. Fisher was numerously attended from Mount Auburn to Spring Grove to-day.

Bakers and Dealers

will find it to their advantage to buy the great White River Flour.

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Coming General Convention—Present State of the Church—Party Spirit in the various Dioceses—High Church and Low Church—Ritualism—Increase of the Episcopate.

The approaching General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held in New York in October next, will, without doubt, be one of the most, if not the most important in the history of that large and wealthy communion. For months public expectation, both in and out of the Church, has been looking forward to the coming council with an interest which no similar event in late years has awakened. The causes of this widespread feeling are not new. The larger portion of them have been developing for years, and even generations. It is true that recent events have to a large extent added to the popular interest, The Cummins movement and the De Koven controversy over the Wisconsin Bishopric have each in turn contributed their share. Add to these the endless differences on the subject of Ritualism, differences which a not inconsiderable portion of the Church declare to be threatening its existence, and the reason for this feeling is perfectly clear.

At the present moment the Church may be said to number four distinct schools—the "High," the "Ritualistic," the "Low," and the "Conservative," or what in England would be called the Broad Church school. The former comprises the whole of that class which entertains an exalted opinion of the rights and privileges of the Church, and views with alarm any attempt to sink her exclusive claims to the level of other Protestant bodies. With them the "Church" is something more than a mere religious organization; it is the sacred and expressed institution of its founder, possessing through the grace of Divine right and the Apostolical succession, an exclusive claim on the affection and obedience of her children. Ritualism is several grades higher than the highest of the High, and, as is well known, approximates more nearly to Roman Catholicism than the "Protestant" Church, to which its partisans profess to belong. Of pronounced Ritualist churches there are less than a dozen in this country—St. Alban's, St. Ignatius, and St. Mary the Virgin's, in New York, and St. Clement's, in Philadelphia, being prominent examples. "Low" churchmanship, or the opposite of Ritualism, presents a much broader range, and includes many of the most important church centers in the country. Philadelphia and Boston are its chief strongholds. Finally, the Conservative, or Broad Church, which shuns either extremes and inclines to the widest possible toleration, may be said to compose the working majority of the Church at large. In fact, there is no religious body in the world, certainly in America, more comprehensive than the Protestant Episcopal Church. From the most "advanced" of quasi-Romanists down to the extreme forms of Protestantism, it is the boast of the American Communion that it embodies more diverse schools and admits of wider extremes of belief than any other similar body in history. "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty," has been its motto, and while to some extent productive of the

CLASH OF OPINIONS,

there is little doubt that this system has greatly accelerated its progress in both countries. The question which, above all others, engrosses the Church at the present time is Ritualism. This has been the case, more or less, with each convention during the past decade. Beginning in 1853 with the Tractarian movement, that cloud hardly the bigness of a man's hand, Ritualism has latterly grown to be the overshadowing topic among churchmen on both sides of the Atlantic. At each American convention during the past decade the question of legality has been broached, but without decisive result. The Convention of 1868 in New York relegated the whole matter to the bishops, who issued a pastoral letter defining their views on the subject. In the session of 1871, at Baltimore, substantially the same manœuvres were gone through with, the pressure in each case being in favor of the Low Church against Ritualism. On both of these occasions the existing causes were of much less magnitude than those which now operate. The secession of Bishop Cummins and the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church, small as it is in numbers, has affected two large sections of churchdom, though in an opposite manner. On the High Church party it has produced a determination to rigidly maintain the safeguards which they assert are the only barriers against further movements of a like character, while to the "Low" brethren it has demonstrated the necessity for a removal of those stumbling blocks that have already proved so fatal, and which they claim continually threaten the peace and quiet of the Church. Soon after the "Cummins" movement, and as if expressly to rekindle whatever animosities that event may have awakened, came the De Koven controversy over the Bishopric of Wisconsin. In this case the disturbing cause was the supposed views of the rejected candidate upon the question of consubstantiation, and which were generally understood to approximate more closely to Romanism than the language of the Thirty-nine Articles admitted. In fact, the doctrine of the real presence, as held by the Ritualists, is confessedly similar to that of Rome. To prevent by legislation the avowal and practice of such belief within the pale of the Church is one of the chief objects of the advanced Low Churchmen. Another much-desired "reform" is the modification of the baptismal office, by which the much-mooted declaration of baptismal regeneration may be rendered optional with the officiating clergyman.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS MEMBERS.

The Convention just meets triennially, and is composed of the House of Bishops, comprising all the diocesan and missionary bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. This last consists of four clergymen and four laymen from each of the forty-one dioceses, and are appointed by the local conventions of the same. The House of Bishops holds its sessions for the most part in secret, except in the case of matters of a public character, when the doors are thrown open. In this respect it resembles the House of Lords in the British Parliament. The eldest of the Bishops in point of consecration presides over its deliberations, and from this fact is termed the Presiding Bishop. At present the prelate filling this position is Right Rev. Benj. Bosworth Smith, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Kentuky, consecrated in 1832. The Secretary of the Upper House is Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., rector of Grace Church, in this city, and the Assistant Secretary, Rev. William Tadlock, of Stamford, Conn. The Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies is Rev. William Stevens Parry, D.D., of Geneva, and the Second Assistant Secretary, Rev. George S. Mallory, of Hartford, Conn. The duties of the Convention are to legislate for the church in the United States, much after the method by which Congress makes laws for the government of the country. Its legislation is restricted in the same manner by a Constitution, which defines the nature and extent of its powers, and provides that the Convention can make no changes in the same until the proposed amendment has been adopted by one General Convention, submitted to all the dioceses, and adopted in another Convention. The rule holds good in the case of the liturgy and canons, so that, in addition to an indefinable period of agitation at least six years of accustomed legislation are required to effect any of the changes desired by the various parties. This of itself would be an effectual barrier against hasty action, without the additional safeguards by which the consent of each of the three orders in the convention—bishops, clergy and laity—is required to all its official acts. In the approaching session the bishops will number 53, the clerical delegates 164, and the lay deputies the same. All, or nearly all, of the diocesan convention, with the exception of that of New York, which meets on the last Wednesday of September, have already designated their respective representatives. Seven of the 41 dioceses, viz., Central New York, Bishop Huntington; Western New York, Bishop Coxe; Pennsylvania, Bishop Stevens; Virginia, Bishop Johns; Massachusetts, Bishop Paddock; Delaware, Bishop Lee, and Rhode Island, Bishop Clark, have adopted strong resolutions against the "extreme practices" commonly known as Ritualistic, and appointed as delegates to the General Convention men known to be more or less identified with Low Church principles.

THE INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE

is next in importance to the subjects already mentioned, and will doubtless receive a large share of attention from both Houses. A petition is now before the House of Bishops asking for the consecration of a number of additional Missionary Bishops for the West and Northwest—a request largely owing to the extraordinary results which have attended the labors of Tuttle and Whipple in Montana and Minnesota. A project has also been agitated in the same House for a Missionary Bishop to the Indians and another to the blacks of the South. The subject of intercommunion with the Russo-Greek Church has also been referred to a commission who have visited Constantinople and laid the subject before the Patriarch of that city. Another commission on friendly intercourse with the Church of Sweden have visited Stockholm and also prepared a report to the Convention.—*N. Y. Times.*

The new secret service system will require its chief to be located in Washington City. That's nearly as bad as New York.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PORTO RICO MYSTERY.

Another Denial from the State Department.

Ministers Cushing and Davis Not Instructed on the Subject.

OUTRAGES ON THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH.

The South Carolina Disturbances.

Appointment of Gaugers---Modification of Homestead Regulations in the Grasshopper Country---Personal Briefs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1874.

The Porto Rico Story Again Denied.

This being what is known as "Diplomatic day" at the State Department, Secretary Fish refused to receive any visitors, except persons connected with the foreign legations; but Mr. Cadwalader, the First Assistant Secretary of State, in an interview, again denied that the State Department had any knowledge whatever of the intention of the German Goverment to endeavor to gain a foothold in the West Indies. The statement telegraphed hence by the Associated Press that this matter formed part of the memoranda delivered to Mr. Davis and Mr. Cushing, was repudiated by the Department, because, as Mr. Cadwalader said, the United States would not be likely to instruct its ministers abroad upon a question about which it had itself no definite knowledge.

Negro Disturbances in the South.

The Attorney General has received several letters from the South, of late, relating to outrages on the negroes. The disturbances in South Carolina are attracting much attention in official quarters. They appear, so far, to be confined entirely to the blacks, the whites evincing no desire to take any part in them.

Personal Briefs.

Secretary Bristow, who has been at Cape May and Long Branch, returned to-day.

The majority of the Cabinet are not in the city.

Senator Scott came here yesterday, from Harrisburg, on official business. He left again for home to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1874.

APPOINTMENT OF GAUGERS.

W. E. Hulton has been appointed Gauger for the First district of Ohio, and Geo. W. Kimball for the Fourth district of Indiana.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS FOR THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed that the regulations respecting the final proof of homestead settlement in the grasshopper region of Iowa and Minnesota be so modified as to permit settlers to go before their county Courts to make their depositions, instead of before the local land officers. This order is made on the allegations of responsible parties that many settlers can ill afford the expense of a long journey, especially in their present impoverished condition.

RESPECT TO COL. FISHER'S MEMORY.

In respect to the funerary of the late Commissioner Fisher, who is to be buried in Cincinnati to-day, the Patent Office is closed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1874—1 A. M.

SYNOPSIS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States southwest to southeast winds, slightly lower barometer, high temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the latter occasional rains are probable. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower barometer, high temperature, southeast to southwest winds and partly cloudy weather. Over the Lower Lake region, northeast to southeast winds, slight changes of temperature, partly cloudy weather followed by falling barometer. Over the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk east to south winds. Cloudy weather and rain areas. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest generally, low barometer, high temperature, winds mostly from the East and South, partly cloudy weather and rain areas. Over New England and the Middle States generally, clear weather with rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds and falling temperature in the former, and with high barometer, variable winds and slight changes of temperature in the latter.

Signal Bulletin.

AUGUST 20, 1874—10:18 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.08	79	S.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.07	82	S. W.	Fair.
Dayton	29.93	82	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	30.11	62	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.99	81	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.91	84	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.86	81	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.00	81	S.	Clear.
Memphis	30.11	80	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.03	77	.....	Station'g.
Omaha	29.79	83	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.02	80	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.05	77	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.01	84	S.	Cloudy.
Springfield	29.99	76	S.	Threaten'g.
Vicksburg	30.17	79	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton	29.78	78	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.93	76	S.	Threaten'g.
La Crosse	29.91	72	S. E.	Fair.

A NOVEL IDEA.

The "Matrimonial Help Society."

A very novel organization has recently made its appearance in Philadelphia, which is apt to attract considerable attention and a liberal patronage from the unmarried portion of the community. The society is called the German American Matrimonial Help Society.

Societies of this nature exist in Europe, and include quite an extensive membership, though this is the first attempt which has been made to inaugurate them in this country.

The society is to be divided into divisions, each division containing one thousand members. The divisions are to be subdivided into three different classes, according to the ages of the members and the amount of monthly assessments.

The society proposes to accept any lady or gentleman between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, of respectable character and good repute, as a member, upon paying the initiation fee and monthly dues, according to the class entered. On the expiration of one year members become full beneficiary, and on getting married they receive a sum of money adjusted to them in the rules. Each member is assessed for every marriage that occurs in the division to which he belongs, for the benefit of the member getting married, or in case of death, for the benefit of his heirs.

The amount of premium is to be regulated by the class and the amount of assessments paid to a married member. In case of a member after one year, $150 will be paid to the heirs, and after two years the sum of $250.

Class No. 1, for ladies, receive on marriage $500; Class No. 2, $1,000; Class No. 3, $1,500. All gentleman who are members of the society receive at the time of their marriage the sum of $1,000.

This organization closely resembles other beneficial societies in its plan of operation, but is especially distinct from them in its object, which, if it can be practically carried out, will tend to remove a formidable obstacle to the road to matrimony.

Suicide and Life Insurance.

In life insurance policies it has been customary to insert a clause that in case of suicide the policy is to be void. In repeated decisions, however, this has been overthrown, on the ground that some suicides are caused by the form of disease called insanity, and that this annuls the provision in such suicides, leaving the insurance company responsible, notwithstanding the stipulation on the policy. Since the Courts have generally adopted this principle in deciding questions of life insurance where suicide was the cause of death, some of the companies, for additional security, have changed the form of this portion of the policy, by making it read that the policy is nullified in cases of suicide, "sane or insane." A case under the amended form has recently arisen in Chicago, and been taken into the United States District Court there, it being a suit brought to recover insurance from the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts. The plaintiff, who was the wife of the suicide, in spite of the language of the policy, demanded payment on the ground of her husband's insanity when he killed himself, but the Court, on demurrer, decided in favor of the company. The Judge said that the question was not free from doubt, but that he thought the company was perfectly at liberty to limit its liability to cases where the assured died while sane. The case was appealed to a higher Court, and its progress will be watched with interest.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democrats of the Scranton district have nominated W. H. Stanton, Esq., for the State Senate, and Fred. W. Gunster and Martin F. Lynott for Assembly.

The "People's" Convention, of Crawford county, met in Meadville on the 17th inst., and nominated W. J. B. Finley for Congress, W. C. Plummer, R. B. Sturtevant, Stafford Radner and S. J. Logan for Assembly, E. A. Reynolds for Commissioner, and Dr. J. M. Claft for Auditor.

Following is the Republican ticket in Forest county: For Congress—General Harry White. For Assembly—J. B. Agnew. For Associate Judge—Jos. G. Dale. For County Treasurer—S. J. Setley. For County Commissioner—Wm. B. Heath. For County Auditor—T. B. Cobb.

Following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Mifflin county: Assembly—Jos. W. Parker, Esq. Prothonotary—James B. Allison. Register, &c.—W. V. B. Coplin. District Attorney—J. T. McClure. Commissioner—Jacob Stine. Surveyor—W. J. Swigart. Dir.'s of the Poor—Joseph M. Fleming. Auditor—J. A. McDonald.

The Senatorial conference for this district has not yet been called, or a date for its meeting fixed. We would just here state that it is a fixed determination of Republicans of Jefferson county, to ask and continue asking for the nomination of their candidate, R. C. Winslow, Esq., of Punxsutawney. Nothing else will satisfy them, as the opinion prevails that Indiana has had the leaves and fishes quite long enough.—*Brookville Republican.*

This day one week hence the Democracy will hold a grand rally in convention in Pittsburgh. Then the ghosts of the dead past will convene, nominate some gnomic ghost, reassert the resolutions of 1798, declare that everything has been going wrong ever since, and then, after some hollow jabberings, bid each other a sepulchral adieu. The supremacy of this ghostly political apparition is becoming tiresome, and it is utterly useless to pay for repeating it. We suggest to the managers the expediency of invoking the presence of the shade of Katie King to their councils, by way of enlivening the scene and the work.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Squire Bill McMullin, of Philadelphia, like Banquo's ghost, will not "down" at the binding of any of the leaders of the Democracy. He wields a potent influence in his party, and, it would seem, aspires to the headship of the organization. From the *City Item* of the 19th inst. we get the following concerning the next move of the sapient Alderman:

"As soon as the Democratic nominations are made at Pittsburgh, the Squire will issue an address, which he is now writing, to the party throughout the State.

"The Squire insists that a vigorously aggressive policy is the only course for the Democracy. For years, he thinks, the party has been on the wrong tack. It has been a supplicant—a defendant—a cowardly opponent, just permitted to live, and nothing more.

"The Squire intends, now, to put the Republicans on the defensive.

"Bully boy!"

West Virginia.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WHEELING, August 20.—At the Convention at Piedmont, to-day, Charles J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, was elected Democratic candidate for Congress for the Second district of this State.

Texas.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN GALVESTON DISTRICT.

GALVESTON, August 20.—Hon. John Hancock was nominated for Congress from this district at the Brenham Convention to-day.

Illinois.

NINETEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, August 20.—A *Tribune* special says the Democratic Congressional convention in the Nineteenth Illinois district to-day nominated Hon. S. S. Marshall, the present member, without opposition.

Iowa.

DEMOCRATS AND ANTI-MONOPOLISTS DO NOT AGREE.

SIOUX CITY, IA., August 20.—The Anti-Monopoly and Democratic Territorial and Congressional Conventions, at at Elk Point, to-day, failed to effect an union. The Anti-Monopolists nominated Dr. W. A. Burleigh. The Democrats had failed to make any nominations at last report.

Kansas.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., August 20.—Colonel William A. Phillips was nominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional district to-day by acclamation.

Brownlow's Brother.

Senator Brownlow has a brother who seems, in his way, to be about as eccentric as he. At the late election in Tennessee he was a candidate for County Register, and issued an address to his fellow-citizens containing the following minute statements concerning himself and his opponents:

"I am a Tennessean by birth, and all that I am and have been living in the State and in the county thirty-five years, laboring in your midst as an humble mechanic, and I have never broken down. Some seven years ago I lost my wife; she left me with five orphan children to take care of. I married the second wife, and she is weakly. My friend, Mr. Jarvis, has a man of property. He owns two farms on the Cherokee, and has had this little office twelve months, and during that time he has known I was keeping school in my own house, and hired Mr. Charles Dosser to attend to his business in this office. He has five or more months to teach at Bell's, in order to make out his school, and has contracted Vinete Zine, of index notoriety, as his deputy, and will continue said Zine if elected. Now, fellow-citizens, is it fair for this man Jarvis to grind up my bones, and thou on Mount Gibeon, high in the heavens; and thou, Moon, in the Valley of Agolon, and witness, if you please, the utter annihilation and everlasting destruction of all who may dare oppose those modern Joshuas on their onward march to this little office. Be ashamed, and get out of sight, and God will give it to me for one term, and then you may fight over it hereafter. Now, Calvin Jones, take a seat and sit down, cross your legs, and don't be uneasy. You come out for this office two months after I did; why are you so anxious for me to quit and let you run? Sit still; you know that I can beat you two to one in an even race. Now, Mr. Jones, this office would be an injury to you; you are worth some $3,000 or $4,000, a first-rate farm in the Greasy Cove and a good farm on the Cherokee. You had better be breaking up your ground for wheat. Now, fellow-citizens, my habits: I am a sober man; I am a moral man; as for honesty, I am as honest as the times will admit of. If I am your choice, I will attend to business closely."

The California Wheat Crop.

The Sacramento *Record* publishes an elaborate table showing the acreage of wheat planted and the estimated yield therefrom in each county of California for the year 1874-5, as compared with the year 1873-4. This shows that in the fifty counties of the State there were 2,490,700 acres of wheat planted this year, and that the estimated crop harvested from those was 19,891,800 centals, or 33,153,000 bushels. These figures are largely in excess of those for 1873-4, when the number of acres planted in the fifty counties was 2,063,430, and the yield only 12,676,470 centals, or 21,125,783 bushels. California will therefore have 12,000,000 bushels more wheat to export this year than she did last. The new crop of wheat is now moving to Europe, and notwithstanding the tempor

The Commercial.

THURSSDAY, AUGUST 2?, 1874.

THE New York *World* can build more gorgeous castles in the air on a smaller capital than any other lunatic we ever knew.

THE *Herald* will not abandon its belief in the third term project until it receives the returns on the morning after the Presidential election.

THE stern moralist of the *Post* is not at all pleased with the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, on Wednesday, and the nominations made thereat. It is very sad.

THE financial "principles" of the Democratic party are so crooked, that if a broad ax should fall upon them perpendicularly, it would cut them asunder half a dozen times.

THE Southern States will probably never wholly outgrow their lawlessness, as they certainly will never approximate the full measure of their capabilities, until they become manufacturing as well as agricultural regions.

GEORGIA is felicitating itself that it is not "a black Republic." It couldn't very well be, now, seeing that at least one negro has been murdered nearly every day in that State since the passage of the reconstruction acts and measures.

THE Louisville *Ledger* loudly calls upon the Democratic party to assert itself. Judging from the increasing number of murders which are daily taking place in Kentucky and other Southern States, the inference is that the call has been heard and heeded.

THE Bourbons of Virginia are trying to make a point out of the fact that they are willing to send ex-Governor WALKER, a Northern man, to Congress. Pshaw! He has crawled upon his belly before them for years, and while they use, they despise him.

How does the *Post* like the repudiation plank of the platform of the Tennessee Democracy? And how do these reiterated menaces to the national honor and faith comport with the resolution adopted by the Baltimore Convention of 1872, which denounced "repudiation in every form and guise?"

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* pays the following handsome compliment to Auditor General ALLEN, of this State, who has just been renominated for that position by the Republican party: "His official career has been so pure that it is conceded that he can walk over the course and win." Strong, but deserved.

HAVING fixed things for his renomination, BUTLER is now beginning to skirmish round the flanks of the Republican party. With a hundred and fifty or two hundred of the brutes in the State Convention, he will do all the mischief he can towards discomforting the anti-BUTLER leaders. He is nothing, if not aggressive and mischievous.

THE inhabitants of London would seem to be lineal descendants of old JACK FALSTAFF. According to the latest statistics, it is estimated that over 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of stronger spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine are drunk in that city alone during a twelvemonth. Is it any wonder that pauperism and crime so greatly abound?

WE LEARN, from a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, that a Philadelphia company are erecting immense smelting works at Silver City, New Mexico, for the purpose of reducing copper ore, of which there are great quantities there, the place lying contiguous to the great and far famed Santa Rita, and San Jose copper mines. Pittsburgh capitalists may possibly derive a hint from this.

THERE is a frank Bourbon down in Georgia who is flinging his banner to the breeze as a candidate for Congress, upon the decidedly original ground that, having made a failure of everything else he has undertaken since the war, he knows that he is totally unfit for anything but a Congressman. He will probably be triumphantly elected, and represent his constituents satisfactorily and effectually.

"HANGMAN" FOOTE, of Tennessee, in his recently published book of reminiscences concerning the men and affairs he has had to do with, is exceedingly severe on JEFF. DAVIS, characterizing him as a man of his modicum of nervous cold-blooded surety and manliness, vain, selfish, overbearing, ambitious, intriguing and a slave to his prejudices and partialities. This is undoubtedly a true picture of the great unhung—artist and subject resembling each other in these well-limned particulars as closely as two peas.

WE PRINT, in the local columns of to-day's paper, an interesting editorial from the London *Daily Telegraph*, of July 29th, concerning the disastrous flood which wrought so much destruction and desolation here a few days before. The writer falls into some singular geographical inaccuracies, but his representations of our great local industries, and his evident hearty sympathy with the tireless creative activity of the workers in this busy manufacturing hive, render the article readable and attractive in a more than ordinary degree.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There will soon be important elections in the Eastern and Western States, including New York and Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Republican party will have no difficulty in carrying all the most powerful States if it be understood that there are to be riots between the whites and blacks of the South." To which may be added that the surest and most effective way of preventing disturbances between the races in that section, is for the Republicans of the North to turn the contests of this fall into signal and decisive victories.

IT WILL be recollected that the Secretary of the Interior recently inquired of the Attorney General whether, in point of fact, it was necessary to wait for subsequent legislation by Congress in case of forfeiture of lands which had been granted to railroads whose proprietors had failed to comply with the conditions of the congressional charters, before declaring reversion, and throwing open again these lands to public entry, and that the Attorney General replied that subsequent legislation was not necessary. The number of acres affected by this decision, it is now ascertained, is 3,106,784, which the Government will speedily declare restored to the national domain, and open for settlement by the people.

A STRANGE scene was lately presented in a Court of Justice at Burgsteinfurth, a village near Muenster in Germany. The good Catholic ladies of Muenster, indignant at the treatment which the Bishop of that city had received from the government, signed an address to the Bishop, in which they expressed their feelings without reserve. For instance, they spoke of the seizure of his household stuff in recovery of his fine as unjustifiable robbery and as "an act of brutal violence;" they denounced the authors of the objectionable Ecclesiastical laws as "blind rulers" and the persons who executed the laws as "vile minions, hangmen's valets, etc." The address having been published was so palpable an insult to the government, that the magistrates felt bound at least to investigate the matter, and some thirty-five of the signers were summoned to appear before the proper tribunal. For some reason or other only seventeen of those who were cited put in an appearance, but they were all ladies of the highest social rank in Muenster, and they went to the place of examination in their splendid equipages, accompanied by husbands, brothers, and other relatives. In the court room seventeen comfortable arm chairs were provided for their accommodation instead of the rude benches occupied by ordinary culprits, and their male friends stood behind their chairs as a guard of honor. The presiding magistrate appeared to be the most embarrassed person in the room. The first lady examined was the Countess DROSTE-VISCHERING NESSELRODE, a most exalted personage socially, and the first question put to her, in accordance with the legal formula, was: "Have you ever before been charged with or condemned for crime?" a question which called forth roars of laughter from the audience. Asked what she meant by the phrase "blind rulers" in the address, the Countess replied that women when they write do not consider closely the meaning of their words, and that that was the only answer she felt inclined to give. Most of the answers of all the women were equally unsatisfactory. Before getting away, the ladies heard a magisterial discourse on the text "Let woman keep silence in the church," and each of them was sentenced to pay a fine.

THERE is nothing improbable, we suppose, in the report, unauthenticated at this writing, that General CUSTER'S expedition has had a hostile collision with the Indians. It would have been wonderful if the column of exploration had succeeded in doing its work without interference on the part of the savages. In fitting out the force full preparation was made for such interference, which was anticipated, not only because of the well known jealousy with which the Indians have always regarded every attempt or proposal of white men to explore the region of the Black Hills, but because, in various ways, they had intimated their purpose to assail General CUSTER'S expedition. The Indians of course know perfectly well that *their* quiet possession of the region in question must cease so soon as the beauties and treasures of the tract shall have been fully revealed to the white men of the frontier. Gold having been shown to exist there in considerable quantity, even the authority and power of the Great Father in Washington will be no longer able to protect "his Red children" in the peaceful enjoyment of the territory. The Red children do not doubt about the result of the CUSTER expedition: that they must speedily make way for the fair complexioned members of the family. Nor do they doubt about the right interpretation of the treaty which guarantees to them, for the present, the undisturbed possession of the land. While it is true, we believe, that by the terms of the treaty the Great Father is at liberty to explore the land, the Sioux are not blind to the certainty that exploration must be followed by the speedy practical abrogation of the pact. Hence their objection to the exploration seems sufficiently natural, and their reasoning too seems not absurd that, under the circumstances, a delicate respect for the treaty would have forbidden the Great Father to take a step which, while accordant with its stipulations inevitably, involves its violation. Indians do sometimes reason in that roundabout way, and though we do not posit very know, we can easily believe that they thus reason in the present case. They may therefore feel that in attacking General CUSTER'S force, they have reason, justice and the Great Spirit on their side.

On the part of the Great Father and his children, the mistake probably lay in making formal treaties with tribes of roaming savages. Whatever they may have been formerly the Sioux of to-day are not such specimens of humanity as may claim a vast area of the earth's surface for their own use and entertainment on the ground of their high and virtuous qualities. Americans sometimes profess indignation that the entire area of England is distributed among a few great proprietors. Most of it, however, is assiduously cultivated and made to yield food for man. The Sioux, if they chose to obey the great primeval law, earning bread by the sweat of their brow, could live in luxury on the hundredth or thousandth part of the land they claim. It is, therefore, absurd to pretend that they have any valid or respectable title to the whole of the magnificently fertile and delightful country lately disclosed to the world by General CUSTER'S expedition. But title or no title, doubtless they will now be compelled to surrender the land.

In the Jewish Quarter of New York, lying on both sides of the lower part of the Bowery and extending chiefly upon Mott and Baxter streets and the streets intersecting them, there is, according to a German contemporary, a Jewish population of from fifteen to twenty thousand souls. They are mostly from Poland, Holland or Germany, and belong to what in the old world are called the lower classes. Their religion is of the orthodox rite, and their domestic life is regulated as that of their fathers was five hundred years ago. In the Quarter there are about twenty synagogues presided over by Rabbis generally from Poland or Holland, who on week days attend to business and on the Sabbath and on festival days don clerical vestments. Many of these Rabbis possess no other learning than what they get from the Talmud. In the Quarter stands the Beth-Hamadrash, that is, the House of Teaching, or school of the learned. This institution is devoted not only to the study and interpretation of the Talmud, but serves as a sort of court for the settlement of disputes between man and man, and between individuals and the synagogue. When it assumes judicial functions, the oldest member of the congregation presides, and a majority vote settles the case, every orthodox Jew submitting to the decision, under penalty of exclusion from the synagogue if he or she refuses. Divorces are frequently effected before this court according to Jewish law, but these separations of husband and wife are said to be less common than was to be expected in view of the fact, that a Rabbi in the Talmud holds divorce to be justifiable whenever the wife has three times spoiled the potage in the making.

This, however, must be a mere isolated dictum, an outbreak of spleen on the part of a Rabbi unfortunate in the culinary accomplishments of his wife. Certainly it is very unlike the sentences relating to wives cited from the Talmud by Mr. EMANUEL DEUTSCH in his famous paper: "Love your wife like yourself, honor her more than yourself. If thy wife is small, bend down to her and whisper into her ear. It is woman alone through whom God's blessings are vouchsafed to a house," with a good deal more in the same tenor. Turning again to our contemporary, we learn that the New York Jews still observe the custom of redemption so familiar to all who have read the book of RUTH. By the Hebrew law, a man being bound under certain circumstances to marry his deceased brother's widow, if he refuses to fulfill the law, the widow, in the presence of the congregation, pulls off one of his shoes and spits three times in his face, while she repeats the traditional words, "So be it done to the man who will not build up his brother's house." The ceremony is called cholitze. Other customs equally strange are mentioned as still rigorously observed by those Israelites who claim and strive to be orthodox. It appears, however, that the modern spirit of progress and liberalism has made vast inroads upon the ancient customs, as well as upon the ancient doctrines of Judaism, and a very large proportion of the American Israelites are among the reformers. We need hardly add that the Rabbis who minister to congregations of educated Israelites are themselves men of good education, indeed, often men of extensive learning.

THE trial of a will case frequently brings into public notice facts of a very interesting character. In a recent case in Connecticut, it was shown that one Robert Roberts was a sea captain at the time of the reign of terror in France, and that when about to sail from its shores a wealthy Frenchman applied for passage to this country to slip away from the guilotine. His effects, including $100,000 in gold, were shipped, but before the Frenchman could get aboard he was taken and beheaded. Roberts cleared quickly for home, settled down in Medfield, and invested the money, which had so strangely fallen into his possession. By his will the money was placed in trust in the hands of a corporation, the income to go to his son, upon his death the principal to become the property of that son's children. Twice married, the son left no heirs of his body. A child had been informally adopted, and, upon the father's death, claimed the property. This was disputed by various nephews and nieces of the junior Roberts, but was allowed by the court.

ONE of the astronomers who tried to become famous through the medium of the tail of Coggia's comet, predicted that *if* the said tail was composed of certain gasses, and *if* the particles penetrated our atmosphere, the result would be a deluge, which might equal that which occasioned such destruction of life and property in Noah's time. The venturesome scientist is probably now exulting in his vindication. Within the past few days—at the time the comet should have sent its stray particles streaming into our nether air—there have been terrible floods in almost all parts of the globe. The general storms of the western continent; the Nevada waterspout; the Pittsburgh deluge; the flood at Moravia, and the inundation at Azanera, reported in the telegrams of Monday; the earthquakes in Europe; the unparalleled freaks of electricity everywhere, will assist the minds of superstitious people to believe that the earth has received a switch from the tail of the comet.

And now Baltimore contemplates the establishment of an American steamship line to Europe. It will be backed by that wealthy and influential corporation the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The final operations for the placing of the new five per cent. loan through the instrumentality of the now contract are nearly completed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"President" Hartranft sounds well.

Just as all roads lead to Rome, so all wickedness lead to Chicago.

The currency vane of the Democracy points exactly North by South.

The *Tribune* boasts of its new building. Its chief need is brain building.

The St. Louis *Journal* is a good paper, but won't Snags please hurry back?

The New York *Sun* is characterized by a pure spirit of disinterested devilry.

The thermometers are highly elated over the character of the weather, just now.

Colonel Grammar is talked of for Congress in Massachusetts, in the future tense.

The cheapest phase of frontier journalism is illustrated by the St. Louis *Dispatch*.

The Capital removal lunatics are to hold a "national convention" at Louisville, October 20.

The next call on national banks for reports of their condition will be made in October.

"The educated pig is at Saratoga." We had considered Eli Perkins an ignoramus, heretofore.

The only real salvation for Southern anarchy is the spread of true educational influences.

Mem: for Fresh Currents. "Take care of the sense and the sounds will take care of themselves."

Not one of them was a tippler. At least no capital can be made out of the scandal for the Prohibitionists.

Cincinnati rejoices in the fact that a car load of green hides has been bought in that city for shipment to Paris.

According to the local press, all these Southern assassins are "perfect gentlemen," only a little too high strung.

Wisdom. Eight lecturers on agriculture have been engaged for the present year by the University of California.

The South is rallying in support of "the lost cause," and the North must rally, too, unless it would have its cause lost.

A cute Minnesotian has made a drink from ground up grasshoppers. A half-pint of it makes a man hopping drunk.

Within the past two years two hundred thousand dollars' worth of Kentucky sheep have been destroyed by dogs.

The *Post* is waiting until the assembling of the Democratic State Convention, to learn its own opinion on the currency question.

Would you think it surprising if Mrs. Tilton should be induced to change sides once more, and turn her testimony against Mr. Beecher?

The Democratic party promises reform. But so does the felon whom justice has overtaken; he will promise anything to save his neck.

A little of Horace Greeley's practical common sense, and less speculative philosophy is what the New York *Tribune* specially requires at present.

The Cincinnati *Times* inquires: "Wouldn't it be better to send Cowles to Newcastle than to Berne?" Certainly not. Coals were intended to be burned.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* pokes fun at Pittsburgh on account of her dusky hue. Guilty; only, unlike New York, her smirch is without, not within.

All the raids of Apaches, Sioux and the rest of the Indian tribes, have not destroyed as many lives as the habitual murderousness of the whites of the Southern States.

Our grain harvests, it is conceded, will be very large, and the question now most exciting attention is, will there be a corresponding demand abroad for the surplus?

Says the Rochester *Express*: "Let the Civil Rights bill be put in operation, so removing the most offensive causes of race prejudice and antagonism." Second the motion.

There's always a sort of reaction in public sentiment and taste after any widespread, engrossing mania—the St. Louis papers are bragging of their enormous circulation.

Housson, Texas, is going to build a ship canal to the Gulf of Mexico, which will render her independent of Galveston and the railway monopoly between the two places.

In the latest foreign trade figures, there is nothing to discourage the hope of a satisfactory fall trade, though the revival may not be as enthusiastic as some hoped a month ago.

The Washington *Chronicle* quietly turns away from the political and social agitations of the time to "examine the conduct of the Moral Ruler of the world toward the first murderer."

Lake Saratoga is, for the second time, to be the scene of a great regatta. Three days at the close of this month will be given to a contest between the leading boat clubs of the country.

A Princeton student has written the Ten Commandments, and the Sermon on the Mount, on a postal card. Whether he will observe their requirements and injunctions, is of more consequence.

The lumbermen of the Lake and St. Lawrence region have determined to curtail the manufacture and shipment of lumber one-half, the reduction to continue during the approaching winter.

When Pope wrote these lines—and he knew a thing or two about prosody—he wrote them as follows:

"And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with the Senate at his heels."

PERSONAL.

William Cullen Bryant is at Plymouth, Mass., where he has not been before since 1815, when he was admitted to the bar there.

General Sherman has everything in readiness for the removal of the army headquarters to St. Louis. He will soon leave for that city to carry out the necessary arrangements there.

An English paper says: "The Queen has sent round hints to the newspapers that they need not continually refer to Prince Leopold's health. She has requested the doctors to make no reports respecting him." Were the round hints in the semblance of guineas?

William Fairbairn, the famous engineer, is dead. He was born in Kelso, Roxburghshire, in 1789, was an early and successful builder of iron vessels, aided Stephenson in constructing the remarkable bridge over the Menai Straits, and was one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of several volumes of much value to engineers and builders of iron work.

And now a cloud is gathering above the head of Henry W. Longfellow. A surviving relative of Edgar Allen Poe is preparing to prove that, as the result of an intimacy which existed between Poeand the fellow with a long name, Longfellow had some of Poe's unedited MSS. in his keeping when Poe went to meet his Maker, and that these MSS. were afterwards published as "The Song of Hiawatha, by H. W." etc. The sensation will probably be reserved until the Beecher business quiets down a little.

Announcement is made of the insanity of Mr. E. G. Squier, of New York city, where he has long been devoted to literary pursuits. Last week application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of *lunatico inquirendo*, and an investigation enmirmed between Mr. Squier and his daughter, his chief reputation as a discoverer in Central America, his works remaining as a permanent contribution to modern literature. He was also active in the Ethnological Society of New York, and as manager for a long time of *Frank Leslie's*.

Paper Industry of the United States.

Last year does not appear to have been a profitable one for paper manufacturers, at least according to *Bissel's Review and Price List*. It is morever asserted that the paper mill property is rapidly depreciating. But it is to be hoped that such is not the case with all the eight hundred mills now in operation, and which are valued at $40,000,000 of capital invested, with a total production estimated at $70,000,000. These mills give employment nominally to 20,000 people, whose earnings are footed up at $10,000,000 annually. This represents a very large investment, and immense labor, and it would be unfortunate if it did not continue productive of fair results, particularly as any sudden stoppage of work is very injurious to the machinery. It appears that to leave a paper mill without use for one year would cause a depreciation of 5 per cent., since when it is not continually repaired it decreases in value in a greater ratio perhaps than ordinary mills. With the constant increase of the reading and writing public it is to be expected that the paper industry will not long remain in this unsatisfactory situation.

New Steel Making Process.

About a year ago Mr. John Leighton arrived in this country from England, and obtained the use of a furnace in New Jersey for elaborating and perfecting a new process of steel making. His idea has become a fixed one. The Leighton process gives a grade of steel hitherto never made in this country, and can turn it out in any quantity ferty per cent. cheaper than the similar English article. The inventor is also able by different heatings, under the same process, to manufacture the finest and most costly, as well as the puddle steel and all intermediate grades.

ANOTHER ONE.

A Baptist Minister (?) of Heathen Chinee Proclivities—He Borrows a Horse and Some Money from Greene Countians, and is Now Absent and Not Accounted For.

[From the Waynesburg Republican, 19th.]

One C. M. Smith came to Enon Baptist Church, in Richhill township, this county, some time the latter part of last winter or early in the spring, and commenced preaching at that church. Being a smooth, easy going, rather a good talker, and having in his possession the necessary credentials (doubtless forged), the good people of Enon congregation soon called him to the regular pastorship of the church.

SMITH'S STATELY STEPPINGS.

Smith's stately steppings in and out before the Enon congregation was circumspect, childlike and bland for some months, nothing occurring to mar the peace and quiet of pastor or people, till one night in the month of May, perhaps, when his reverendship concluded he would accompany some of the young folks to Jenning's school house to witness a literary exhibition.

HE WENT, AND SAW, AND CONQUERED.

He went to the exhibition, and was especially attentive to the ladies on that occasion. He showered his clerical smiles—as rumor has it—upon one of rather doubtful character, and took her heart captive, to the chargrin of other gay Lothario's present of much less pious pretentions.

His conduct at the school house becoming noised abroad, caused a troubling of the waters of Enon, and, to make a show of injured virtue, Smith came to Waynesburg and commenced a suit for slander against James Swart and Silas Ely.

HOW HE OUTLAWED A COUPLE OF LAWYERS.

He applied to a well-known law firm in town to redress his about-to-be-tarnished name, and save his clerical garments from soil. Having no money with which to pay for a warrant and the expenses necessary to its speedy execution, the law firm in the kindness of their hearts loaned Mr. Smith a ten dollar greenback to rush his case through with. Swart and Ely was arrested and bound over for their appearance at court, but through the interference of James Allum, the father-in-law of the prosecuted, the case was compromised, but the attornies lost their fee and the $10.

THE CLOUDS LIFTED.

The clouds of suspicion were again lifted from over Rev. (?) C. M. Smith's sky, and all was serene and peaceful at Enon Church once more. Things went on as before, Mr. Smith, all these months being a regular correspondent of the *National Baptist*, published in Philadelphia, and the *Baptist Witness*, in Pittsburgh.

A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS.

The immortal bard has said that there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, and the time seemed now to have arrived when Smith should take something. He had been boarding all these months with Wm. Clutter, a member of the Enon Church congregation, a hard-working farmer of rather limited means, until he had run up quite a bill at Mr. Clutter's of some forty dollars.

TAKES A HORSE.

Mr. Clutter having engaged threshers to thresh out his crop of grain, and his house room being limited, Smith concluded he would move his board and washing for a few days. So, borrowing a young mare, worth $90, of Mr. Clutter, a saddle of James Allum, a bridle of some one else, and lifting some $30 of his salary, he packed his kit, and on the 3d of the present month said he would go over and spend the Sabbath lamb of his flock dwelling near Burnsville. From this bourne he has ever since failed to return—horse, saddle, bridle, unpaid board bill, a little borrowed money, numerous store bills, all clinging lovingly to him.

LOOKING FOR HIM.

Mr. Clutter rested easy for some days after Smith left, never dreaming but that he was spending with the brother Baptist near Burnsville. But after the lapse of a week it was ascertained that he had not stopped in the neighborhood after starting out from Clutter's, but had kept on, and was nowhere to be found or heard from, and that all was lost.

Mr. Clutter was in town last Saturday, and says he will pay $20 for the return of his mare, or information that will lead to her recovery. He telegraphed to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for a look out for him, and finally at ten o'clock death came to her relief. This makes the fifth fatal case of hydrophobia which has occurred in and around this city in less than two years, and yet there is not even the slightest restrictions put upon the liberties of thousands of curs that infest the streets, lanes and alleys of Scranton. It is high time the authorities moved in the matter, and better that the entire canine race should be swept from the wilds, rather than a single pure life like that of Maggie Jones should be sacrificed, and a home blighted by the anguish caused by the most agonizing of deaths, hydrophobia.

United States Official Postal Guide.

Hurd and Houghton, 13 Astor Place, New York; *The Riverside Press*, Cambridge, announce that they will publish, on the first day of October, by authority of the Postoffice Department at Washington, number 31, of the United States Official Postal Guide, containing an alphabetical list of all the postoffices in the United States; with county, State, and salary of postmaster, money order offices, domestic and international, chief regulations of the Postoffice Department, instructions to the postmasters, domestic postage tables, schedules of the arrival and departure of foreign mail steamers, with other information. Revised and published quarterly. The first number will contain about 400 octavo pages, and the three following ones each about 250 pages; one number each year containing special matter not given in the others. The official character of the "Guide" which is prepared under supervision of the Department, and the comprehensiveness of its contents, will render the work an indispensable one to business and professional men and of great value to the public generally.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland are to be consolidated into a single province, to be called Acadia.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
MENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malific influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a pure botanical medicine in which the finest antiseptics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skilfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and in fact to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eahn, S. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has suffered for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In the many cases where immediate relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

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INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful college Home. Corps of Instructors, Literary and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Musical Science taught after the most approved and best scientific schems for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sunday exercises. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Vocal free to Parlor Course students. Terms moderate. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. H. ROY, D.D., LL.D.,
President of Faculty.
MWF

ST. MARY'S HALL—(Founded A. D. 1837.)—The Rt. Rev. W. H. OPENHEIMER, D. D., President; the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Rector and Head Teacher. Full Corps of Teachers in all the Departments, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing. $250 per annum. Circulars sent. Term begins October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.
MWF

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29. Board and Tuition per year, $250. For catalogue, address the Rector, Rev. F. J. CLERC, D. D., Burlington, N. J.
MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 69 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 13th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
WFM
Rev. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. Day scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.
MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnastics, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful. Grounds ample. Buildings commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of pupils. For circulars, address CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cashier, or
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the Proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
THOS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
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STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSING, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangle Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.....GEORGE R. SNOWDEN
JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,
NO. 522 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS.
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY LLOYD and GEORGE BLACK, under the name and style of LLOYD & BLACK, has been dissolved by the death of the latter.
HENRY LLOYD,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership and will continue the Iron Business as heretofore, under the firm name of
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.
HENRY LLOYD,
DAVID MCK. LLOYD,
HENRY M. BLACK.
The business of the old firm will be settled up by the new firm.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.
JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of
White, Orr & Co.
JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 19, 1874.
NOTICE TO COPYISTS,
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 31st inst., inclusive, for furnishing Seven Hundred and Fifty THOUSAND BUSHELS more or less—OF GOOD MERCHANTABLE OATS, to be delivered at the Court House in such quantities and at such times as the County Commissioners or their agent may direct.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 20, 1874.
NOTICE TO STATIONERS,
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this office until the 27th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the county with ONE THOUSAND REAM of writing paper from September 1, proximo, in such quantities as may be needed.
A full list and samples of articles required can be seen at this office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

NOTICE
To Iron Bridge Contractors,
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in the office of the County Controller, until THURSDAY, September 10, 1874, for the Construction and Erection of an IRON BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek, on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, of 93 feet clear span between centers of abutments, and 16 feet in width, without sidewalks. Working capacity 80

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 20th, 1874.

We have no new sensations to report, or at least only a repetition of the same series of rumors which appear to have been agitating our streets for a lengthened period.

Money continues to be offered not only by the banks, doled out is the only expression which answers the case, for alacrity is observable neither on the part of the tender nor of the borrower.

We heard of an inquiry for prime paper on the street to-day at eight per cent., but the quality of the paper desired was as nearly equal to the check which it was proposed to give for it that the inquirer failed to have his views accommodated, as far as we could learn.

More inquire is made for money available for mortgages of late than we had noticed for some time previous. Borrowers are willing to pay nine or ten per cent. and appear disposed to make the concessions. This has not been the case for moths and marks a demand for money in quarters which have been enjoying more ease than perhaps any other in the community.

—A table has been published, showing the aggregate appropriations made by Congress during the last three sessions. The totals are as follows:

For the year ending June, 1873	$154,216,751
" " " 1874	122,789,700
" " " 1875	155,039,491

The result of which is that there is apparent increase of nearly a million, as compared with 1873, and a saving of seventeen millions as compared with 1874. But the details throw further light on the matter. In the first place the deficiencies were smaller the last year than in either of the others, and if these were subtracted the real increase for the year 1875 as compared with 1873 would be three and a half millions, while the saving from 1874 would be reduced to ten millions. The "sundry civil expenses" are almost seven millions more in 1875 than in 1873, but they are five millions less than in 1874. The army and navy combined are nearly the same charge as in 1873, but there is a saving of six millions from 1874. Most of the other apparent business show small changes, but they are generally in the direction of economy.

—In and around Pittsburgh we hear of a few sales of real estate at forced prices lately made for the purpose of raising money. It is a noteworthy fact that even on these so-called forced sales a handsome profit has been realized over the prices paid for the land. Parties selling talk loudly about sacrificing, but it is chiefly the sacrifice of the enormous profit which they had calculated upon almost as assuredly as though it were already safely in their pocket. We take it as a fact, that if the whole of the purchases of reality made in the last three years were to be estimated at their selling value of to-day, it would be found that a fair interest had been made upon the aggregate of the lot. Of course, exceptional instances would be found, for these will prevail both now and in the future.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Mr. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth Street:

August 20, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109⅝	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¼		118¼		118¼
5-20's, 1862	112	112			112
5-20's, 1864	115⅛	115⅛			115⅛
5-20's, 1865	117	117			117
5-20's, 1865, new	116¾	116¾			116¾
5-20's, 1867	117⅝	117⅝			117⅝
5-20's, 1868	117⅞	117⅞			117⅞
10-40's, coupon	113¾	113¾			113¾
10-40's, coupon	113¾	113⅞			113⅞
New 5's, coupon	117⅛	117⅛			117⅛
New 5's, reg.	112	112			112
Registered, 1881	118¼	118¼			118¼
Western Union Tel.	76¾	76¾	77	77	77
Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Adams Express					107
Wells-Fargo Express					74
American Express		60¾			74
United States Express					68
New York Central		102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Erie		32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Michigan Central		93	93		93
Michigan Southern	73¼	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Illinois Central		95	95		95¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					90¼
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38⅜		38¾
Do. preferred			52		52
Rock Island	101⅜	101	102		101¾
St. Paul, common	35¾	35¾	35¾		35¾
Do. preferred			52		52
Wabash, common	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞		37
Fort Wayne					94
Ohio & Mississippi		24⅜	24⅜		24⅜
Union Pacific	29¼	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¼
Chicago and Alton					90
Harlem		124⅜			124
Tennessee, old		74			74½
Do., new		74			74
South Carolinas, 1869		45			45
Missouri 6's		94½			94½

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 51¾ sales.		
Pennsylvania scrip 102¾ sales.		
Reading	55¼	55½
United Companies of New Jersey	125	126
Oil Creek 7¾ sales.		
Lehigh Valley	61	
Central Transportation Company	44½	
Empire Transportation Company		53½
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds 94¾ sales.		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 20, 1874. }

The tropical weather of the last two days has had a rather quieting effect on trade, and although a steady movement in the grain, produce and general wholesale markets is continually going on, the volume of trade has been somewhat lighter for the past two days. Buyers are apt to keep as much out as they can when the thermometer is up in the nineties, and of course trade falls off.

There is little news in regard to grain to-day. Receipts have fallen away suddenly, there having been no grain received at the elevator to-day, after receiving an average for the ten days preceding of from 13,000 to 20,000 bushels daily. Prices are firmer, especially on oats. Spot oats are scarce, and the market is solid although there was a strong upward tendency to-day, and while perhaps the market is not quotably changed, the feeling is so much firmer that an advance may be reasonably expected before the close of the week. Corn is also firmer in one, while wheat, barley and rye are unchanged.

We note a decline in groceries, of 1c on roasted Rio coffees both in packages and in bulk, in other respects the market in groceries is steady at the following prices:

Green Coffees.		Oolong	25@ 85c
Rio, fair	20½@	Young Hyson	50@ 80c
Rio, choice	23½@	Fancy	85@1 00
Prime	24 @	Sundried	25@ 35c
Good	22 c	*Molasses.*	¾ gall.
Java	33 c	Strictly choice N O	68@ 70c
Roasted Coffee.		Good	60@ 65c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Prime	62½c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Demerara	65@70c
Roasted Java	39 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	62½c
Standard A	10⅝c	Choice drips	60@65c
Standard B	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10c	*Rice.*	¥ lb.
Standard hards	10½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	8@8 c
Golden C	9⅜c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9¼c	Layers, ¥ box	$2 50
Teas.		Valentia, ¥ lb	13 @16c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	10@13½c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00		

The flour trade is not quite so activeat present as it was some weeks ago, but prices are firm. We quote as follows: White winter wheat patents at $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin do $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 50 25@6 50; rye flour $5 00@5 25; Canvassed 1 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 per bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, range as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 @ 8 50; No. 1 red wheat $7 30; No. 2 red wheat $6 25; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

In country produce there is little to notice. Butter is still quoted at the old figures for strictly choice, but anything not strictly a prime article can be bought pretty cheap. Fruits and vegetables are in season and in abundant supply, and sell at low prices. There is no change of any importance from yesterday's prices in this market.

Prices in provisions, and especially in hog products, have been in a standstill for the past two weeks. Dealers generally affirm that the demand is gaining strength, but other oil-informed personsare of the opinion that the demand will continue light as long as prices keep up. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ¥ lb, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, 1 ¥ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; fried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ¥ doz, $ 50; bacon shoulders, ¥ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, ¥ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ¥ lb, 16c; ¼ bbls, do, 16¼c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 lb pails, do, 17½c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 17c; in 3 lb pails, do, 17½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 18¼c; in 6 lb do, 18c.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,220	Apples, brls	67
Cheese, bxs	160	Corn, sks	600
Meat, bxs	920	Oats, sks	4,900
Bacon, tcs	25	Potatoes, brls	1,500
Lard, tcs	14	Hay, bales	126
Barley, sks	1,000		

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 20.—Cotton quiet 14½@ 15c. Flour quiet at $4 50@5 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 60@65c. Oats 60@65c. Rye 105c. Bran—sacks 115c; loose 75c. Hay 1 00@1 10. Whisky firm at $1 02.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 20, 1874. }

REMARKS—As before stated the cattle on sale this week is somewhat of an improvement over that of last week, though there is room for more really good stock, and less common would be a blessing.

An advance of 20 to 25 per cent. on extra good fat steers was demanded and obtained over prices ruling at the close of the market last week. As has been the case for weeks common to medium cattle are difficult to dispose of.

If will be seen from the totals given below that the run of cattle for the week ending Wednesday, August 19, was only a fraction greater than the week previous, being 9,849 against 9,809.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The arrival of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, August 19, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	782	4,350	1,400
Friday	922	1,800	4,000
Saturday	544	1,200	2,500
Sunday	1,547	5,000	5,000
Monday	2,584	3,000	3,000
Tuesday	1,904	1,500	4,000
Wednesday	1,547	400	5,000
Totals this week	9,849	17,250	22,900
Totals last week	9,809	17,067	23,000

Cattle.

Choice 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, sold up to $6 62½, the lower grades ranging from $3 50 up to $6 00. Buyers were plenty, and considerable activity ruled in the market this forenoon.

Hogs.

Prices are off from 10 to 20c per cwt, on all grades to-day, the ruling rates being between $6 25 and $8 80. The market is only moderately active.

Sheep.

The market is stronger, and prices, if anything, a shade better than those of the early part of the week. The rates are from $2 75 per head to $5 62½ per cwt. The market is rather dull to-day.

SALES.

We give below a number of actual sales made by leading dealers during the week.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
35	39,040	$5 20	15	18,960	$3 85
16	21,760	6 37½	48	52,600	6 10
17	22,100	4 90	18	21,780	5 70
21	18,850	4 65	18	18,670	5 85
24	29,040	4 75	88	120,280	6 62
24	29,060	4 90	18	19,080	5 60
12	13,000	5 60	20	13,600	5 60
20	29,200	4 70	52	19,460	3 65
19	29,500	5 30	21	18,540	4 50
19	20,460	4 70	8	9,300	5 00
2	3,040	5 00	2	1,840	5 50
8	8,020	5 30			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

21	19,700	$4 30	22	16,680	$3 60
17	16,260	4 80	17	16,220	5 50
20	17,620	3 80	27	18,260	2 45
20	17,160	4 05	50	41,500	3 25
20	19,200	3 85	34	31,770	6 10
33	40,580	5 75	17	20,840	5 75
20	18,860	3 85	21	19,030	3 65
20	20,020	4 50	23	16,560	3 65
17	15,840	4 80	17	21,560	5 30
20	17,160	4 80	17	16,000	5 60
19	18,020	3 80	20	17,780	4 20
12	11,600	5 50	20	11,380	2 85
8	10,570	6 62½			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD

35	41,480	$6 00	17	22,170	$5 20
18	17,640	4 75	17	16,110	4 65
18	19,350	4 40	19	21,100	5 50
36	41,050	5 50	20	18,640	4 00
19	19,000	5 40	20	18,180	4 00
38	39,260	4 50	18	22,440	5 75
17	20,020	3 75	18	22,440	5 70
18	18,020	3 80	15	15,000	5 75
38	36,870	3 80	33	39,990	5 75
17	18,160	3 90	34	37,230	4 00
20	19,440	4 62	20	14,710	2 80
20	15,240	3 60	16	20,310	6 00
20	19,200	4 35	15	15,000	3 35
17	21,530	5 85	16	19,990	6 37
17	20,250	6 00			

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
235	per head	$1 00	185	43,670	$6 75
181	15,520	4 24	217	19,760	4 50
196	16,030	5 12	100	22,050	7 50
62	5,020	4 50	80	8,980	5 14
200	16,000	2 50	96	9,600	4 83
434	cash	2 75	190	16,200	4 60
240	17,200	4 50	206	15,770	5 10
215	16,340	2 25	175	15,400	4 50
185	15,670	4 50	206	18,500	4 62
860	7,500	5 00	180	15,840	4 65
205	17,750	5 00			

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, August 21, 1874. }

REMARKS—The petroleum market yesterday showed a slightly improved feeling, with a shade higher prices for Union pipe at wells and a steadier market at former prices, for refined. In connection with the subject of the low prices of this article the New York *Shipping List* says: "The low price of petroleum must gradually force that article into new uses, all over the civilized world, and thus raise the price to remunerative figures, which its producers cannot now obtain. It has already superseded all other illuminators in the leading countries, and is destined soon to drive out all competitors. Even in Spain, it has at length superseded olive oil for lights, and for the simple reason that it is not only a great deal cheaper, but a great deal better. Indeed, refined petroleum at 11½@11¾ cents ¥ gallon, the present price, is the cheapest article in commerce."

The same journal gives the following statistics of the exports of petroleum from seaboard points:

Export since Jan. 1—	1874.	1873.
From New York	94,718,620	87,522,004
Other ports	53,108,218	50,957,644
Total	147,826,838	133,480,548
Same time 1872	84,142,221	
Same time 1871	52,282,392	
Export from Philadelphia last week	586,318	
Export from Baltimore last week	157,149	

The market for crude was firmer, with better prices for Union at wells. We quote Union at wells 90@82½c: United at wells 75@ 77½c: Union, for immediate shipment on the cars 90@91 c. The following sales were reported from

PARKERS':

2,000 bbls, Union, immediate shipt	$1 02½
2,000 bbls, Union, immediate shipt	1 00
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	77½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	75
2,500 bbls, Union, at wells	82½
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	80

SMITH'S FARM.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is dull and unchanged. We quote crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 90c@$1 00 per barrel; at wells 82@85c.

REFINED.

The refined market is unchanged, but there is a shade of improvement in the feeling of the market. We quote as follows: 70 gall. test

New York—Refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c; September delivery 11¾c.

Philadelphia—Refined spot is quoted at 11c; September delivery 11¼@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

continue dull and depressed. We quote city made at $1 85 country do, $1 40@1 45.

TITUSVILLE, August 20.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum interests were quite steady. On the upper road the market was $1 05@1 07½. The market at Parkers was 75@77½c at wells for United; 80@82½c for Union. Oil at $1 00@1 02½ for shipment. The home refined market was 9¾@10 in bulk, and 12 in bbls: 120 degree test 6¾c in bulk, and 10¾c in bbls. Benzine was 7¾c ¥ bbl. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 05
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 07½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	75
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	77½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	80
2,500 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	82½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 00
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 02½

NEW YORK, August 20, closing 19.—There is a little speculative feeling, but trade remains very quiet. The sales include 1,000 bbls refined for last half September at 12c; crude in bulk is offered at 8c, with 8½c bid; refined 11½c bid, and 11¾c asked; cases 16¾@19¾c; naphtha 9¾@10c. Philadelphia delivery—the market is inactive; refined is quoted at 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The market is quiet; S. W. iic; crude 8c. Pennsylvania sales none; futures, September, 11¼@11½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 20.—The market is quiet and firm, and is quoted at 85@1 07½.

OIL CITY, August 20.—The market is dull at $1 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 20.—The market is dull and unchanged.

TIDIOUTE, August 20.—The market is unchanged at 72½c at wells, bid.

REDBANK, August 20.—The market is quiet with nothing doing; crude held at 85c.

PARKERS, August 20.—Immediate shipment is quoted at 80@82½c; 30 days, 75@77½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 20, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros., Phila.	1,300
Central	J P Logan, Phila	521
Citizens	Tack Bros, Phila	302
Lockhart & F	Lockhart & F., Phila	714
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	100
Total		2,837

Refined Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
A. D. Miller	Waring Bros., Phila.	1,566
Waring Bros	Waring Bros., Phila	1,560
Total		3,126

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

(Omitted heretofore.)

	Bbls.
Friday, August 14	4,540
Saturday, August 15	1,957
Monday, August 17	2,780
Total	8,580

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H. McKelvy	American O. W	1,816
H. McKelvy	Cosmos O. W	783
H. McKelvy	Vesta O. W	788
H. McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W	482
H. McKelvy	Standard O. W	1,114
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O. W	474
Fisher Bros	Liona O. W	80
Fisher Bros	Cosmos O. W	80
Total		5,704

PITTSBURGH STORAGE CO.,
Storers and Shippers of Merchandise,
Warehouses and Office, 23 & 25 Wood St.
Are now prepared to Receive all kinds of
MERCHANDISE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On Storage, at Reasonable Rates.
No charge for handling Goods in Warehouse.
Address or apply to
F. L. SHALLENBERGER, Manager.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 20, 1874. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magcal., ¥ lb	80	@ 1 00
Acetic	16	@ 20	Carb	35	@ 40
Citric	1 88	@ 1 92	Manna SFlr		@ 60
Oxalic	22	@ 25	Morph sul	2 00	@ 2 25
Sulphuric		@ 3½	Nux Vo L.		@ 1 50
Tartaric	66	@ 68	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gal	2 00	@ 2 20	Anise	3 50	@ 4 00
Aloes.			Bergamont		@ 7 00
Cape		@ 20	Castor		@ 2 75
Socot		@ 75	Cinnam	2 00	@ 2 20
Am Carb		@ 25	Cloves	3 40	@ 4 25
Aqua	11	@ 13	*Oil.*		
Ammonia	60	@ 70	Cod liv, gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Ashes.			Lemon	4 90	@ 5 20
Soda	4½	@ 5½	Linseed, gal	94	@ 1 00
Bal Copa	90	@ 1 00	Neats F, gal	90	@ 1 00
Bayrum, gal	2 25	@ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75	@ 2 00
Bark.			Lemon, 5oz	2 25	@ 3 00
Casia	38	@ 40	Spirits, doz	3 25	@ 3 50
Cinch red	1 20	@ 1 40	Origanum	75	@ 1 20
pale	80	@ 85	Pepper	5 00	@ 6 00
com	38	@ 40	Rosemary	1 00	@ 1 50
Black Lead.			Sassafras	80	@ 90
American	5	@ 6	Sperm, gal	2 30	@ 2 70
Eact Ind	11	@ 12	Tanners, gal	57	@ 65
German	7	@ 9	Whale, gal	85	@ 90
Bluemass		@ 1 10	Winte'g		@ 5 75
Blue vitr	13	@ 14	Opium	5 75	@ 6 00
Borax refd	17	@ 20	Pl Pan, bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Brim roll	4½	@ 5	Potass		@ 65
Brimstone	3½	@ 4	Bicarb		@ 25
Calomel	2 15		Chlorate	40	@ 45
Camphine	75	@ 80	Iodide	4 00	@ 4 25
Camp ref	35	@ 40	Nitrate	5	@ 5
Cantha'r's		@ 2 75	Permang	22	@ 25
Cham Germ		@ 48	Prussiate		@ 30
Roman		@ 60	*Roots.*		
Chloroform	1 15	@ 1 25	Gentian		@ 12
Cloves	7	@ 8	Ginger, African		@ 12
Cochineal	80	@ 90	Jamaica		@ 20
Conlve, coa	2	@ 3	Ipec pow		@ 1 88
Copperas	2	@ 3	Jalap pow		@ 50
Cream Tar	47	@ 49	Liquorice		@ 16
Cubebs	18	@ 20	Rhub E.	1 25	@ 1 50
Cudbear	25	@ 35	Sara Hom		@ 58
Emery Emb	10	@ 12	Sarsaparilla		@ 50
Et Ni, spec	40	@ 44	Valeri Engh	38	@ 40
Snuff	50	@ 60	Germn	25	@ 30
Ext Logwd	10	@ 11	Sal Ammon	15	@ 17
Ext Can Calab	44	@ 50	Saltpetre	9	@ 10
Italian	30	@ 32	Soda	3	@ 3¾
Sicily		@ 30	Sod.		
Fustic	3	@ 4	Canary	7	@ 8½
Galls Aleppo		@ 33	Hemp	7	@ 8
Gum.			Mustard, ¥ lb	12	@ 15
Arabic sifd	50	@ 60	Mustard, ¥	12	@ 15
White	50	@ 60	Senna Alex		@ 50
Myrrh		@ 35	Elim		@ 30
Shellac	68	@ 70	*Soda.*		
Trag sifted	55	@ 75	Bi Carb	6	@ 7
Flaked	60	@ 75	Bi Phos	12	@ 15
Hoffm's Anod	45	@ 45	Cast sh	3	@ 3½
Iodine Mult	1 60	@ 1 65	Sugar Lead	18	@ 21
Span	1 10	@ 1 25	Sulphate	45	@ 50
Iodine, ¥ oz	6	@ 6 70	*Spirits.*		
Jalap, ¥ lb	70	@ 75	Copal, gal	1 50	@ 2 00
Logwood, ¥	2½	@ 3½	Japan	80	@ 1 30
Madder	13	@ 15	Turpentine	50	@ 1 80
Madder, ¥	15	@ 17	Ven Red	2½	@ 4

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY August 20, 1874. }

The following is the price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c card rate, 3 per cent. off net.

Flat iron, 1 by ¼ pounded and countersunk 4½@4¾c ¥ lb net

Iron wedges 4½c ¥ lb net

Norway Nail rods 9¼c ¥ lb net

Crow bars, as entering, please state whether "Wedge or "Pinch" point 5 ¥ lb net

Beefic rings 3c ¥ lb net

Fence pickets, ¾ round, nest to shape 30c per foot of fence. Less 15 per cent. off

Carriage and tire bolts (new list)—70 and 10 ¥ cent. off net.

Plow bolts 30, 10, 5

Blank bolts 15

Machine and square head bolts 50 and 10

Coach and tag screws 50 and 10

Boil eyes, 5 to 8 inch, full taper and market 4½c ¥ lb net

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from ⅞ inch to 2 inch ¥ lb off, net.

Washers, all hand from new list basis, small sizes, (5-16 to ⅞ in.) 8c ¥ lb off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1 in. from 7c ¥ lb off net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in ex-bbls, 1 in. diam., 3½c ¥ lb net; 1¼ in. diam., 3½c ¥ lb net; ⅞ in. diam., 4c ¥ lb net.

Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, 3½c ¥ lb extra.

Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 4c ¥ lb extra when less than 1 keg each size, 1 in. diam. 5c ¥ lb net; 9-16 in. diam. 6c ¥ lb net; ½ in. diam 7c.

Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam, 9c ¥ lb; ⅝ in. diam, 10c ¥ lb net; ½ in. diam, 12c ¥ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 5½c ¥ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 6½c ¥ lb net.

Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net.

Screw hitching rings 6½c ¥ lb net

Duck nest tuyere irons $14 50 ¥ doz net.

Cast iron washers, 2 to 3 inch 4c ¥ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts

1 to 2 diam, over 5 feet long	4	@	¾ net
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 5 feet long	4½	@	¾ net
1 to 2 diam, from 3 to 4 feet long	5	@	¾ net
⅞ diam, over 4 feet long	4½	@	¾ net
⅞ diam, from 3½ to 4 feet	5	@	¾ net
⅞ diam, under 3½ feet	5½	@	¾ net.

Bridge bolts with upset ends 5c ¥ lb extra

Wrought iron plates, ordinary 2½ ¥ lb net

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 6c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 7c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 9c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolt, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 9c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 16 inches. All lengths same.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 16c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 18c each.

Single-tree irons, 3c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 5c each.

Stay chain hooks, 3c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 4, 15c each.

Strap bolts, ends, single tree irons, bolster plate, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 10x6½ inches in clinch, ¾ ¥ 100, bolt end

Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ¥ 1,000 net

Neck yoke eyes 4½ cents each

Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch ring 7¼ cents each

Neck yokes, ¾, 1, ¼ and 1½ inch, single, 55c per set, ¥ 100 net

Wagon axles, extra cast iron, oval, also steeple head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths ¥ lb

Wagon rivets, 5-16 inch diameter, all lengths, 5½c ¥ lb

Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ¥ wood boxes ¥ lb extra

Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ¥ wood boxes ¥ lb extra

Wagon and hinge nails, 3d inch, ¥ lb net

Wagon and hinge nails, 8d inch, ¥ lb net

Double tree plates, ¥ lb net

Coupling plates, ¥ lb net

Tongue plate, ¥ lb net

Neck yoke plates, ¥ lb net

Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ¥ lb as bolts

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ¥ lb net

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ¥ lb net

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 20, 1874. }

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Superfine—30 cases	case	$ 70
Less quantity	case	80
Extra fine, (G) cases	case	60
Less quantity	case	70
Fine, (F) cases	case	50
Less quantity	case	60
Coarse, (C) cases (delivered in Pails)	case	80
Less quantity	case	90
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	¥ keg	2 50
Less quantity	¥ keg	3 00
Sal soda—25 kegs	¥ keg	1 50
Less quantity	¥ keg	1 75
Sal soda—25 bbls	¥ bbl	2 50
Less quantity	¥ bbl	3 00
Caustic soda—10 drums	¥ drum	3 00
Less quantity	¥ drum	3 50
Copperas—25 bbls	¥ bbl	1 50
Less quantity	¥ bbl	2 00
Potash, alum—10 bbls	¥ bbl	3 00
Less quantity	¥ bbl	3 50
Saltpetre sold	¥ lb	10
Muriatic acid	¥ carboy	1 50
N

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE.

To Agents of the Commercial.

In making remittances send either in Post-office money orders, checks on Pittsburgh banks, drafts, or currency, and not in checks on banks in country towns.

Western University
opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

An Inquiry.

A member of the City Councils requests us to ask of the *Evening Telegraph* what investigation committee "sold out their good will, stock and fixtures" to Mr. Honor James Black, more for a *consideration*."

A Handsome Sum.

The managers of Trimble's Varieties placed a lot of tickets for the benefit fund of the sufferers by the flood in the hands of Captain Reed for sale by the police force. The Captain distributed them, and returns were made to him. He was enabled yesterday to pay over to the managers $191 25, and has since received $6 50, making in all the handsome sum of $199 75.

Accident.

Yesterday morning a painter named H. Henderson, employed at the First Presbyterian church, met with a very serious accident. He was engaged at work on a scaffolding, when suddenly the supports gave way, and he was precipitated headlong to the floor, a distance of twenty feet. When picked up it was ascertained that he had sustained severe bruises, but so far as could be determined no bones were broken.

A Rolling Stone

Yesterday afternoon a large stone, weighing about a hundred pounds, became detached from the hillside on Quarry street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, and rolled down the slope. It struck the roof of Mrs. Dow's house, at the foot of the hill, and smashed it badly, and bounding off, struck the coal shed on the premises, demolishing it. Fortunately there was no person about the premises, so no one was hurt.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

The camp meeting at Castle Shannon commenced yesterday at 5 P. M., and from present indications, there will be a large attendance. Persons who wish to go out in the evening can return to the city from Castle Shannon at ten o'clock. The boarding house is one of the finest we have ever seen, and will be well managed. The religious interest is good and increasing. Reports from this meeting will be furnished by the COMMERCIAL.

After Many Days.

Last evening a man for whom the Allegheny police have been looking since last April, fell into their hands. The first spring information for highway robbery was made against John Ewing and Bernard Owens. Ewing was arrested, a true bill found against him and he awaited his trial at the next term of Court. Owens, however, evaded arrest and remained at large until last evening, when he was captured. He was held for a hearing.

Committed for Trial.

George H. Richmond, a colored man, was arrested and brought before the Acting Mayor yesterday, for a hearing, on a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. Paul Zimmerman. The defendant was charged with stealing a watch, and taking advantage of his opportunities, as is alleged, stole an overcoat and other articles. The act was committed some time since, but it is only lately that Richmond could be found. He was committed to jail to await trial.

The Lutheran Synod.

The Synod of the German Lutheran Church, representing the States of Ohio, Missouri, etc., is in session in Trinity Church, High street, in this city. The denomination includes a membership of 900 ministers, 1,400 congregations and 220,000 communicants. The exercises were opened with a sermon by the Very Rev. Prof. C. F. W. Walther, President of the Synod and Director of the Theological Seminary in St. Louis. The proceedings are conducted in German.

Slate Roofing.

Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere, of Messrs. Aiken & Co., slate dealers and roofers, whose yard and office are at Liberty and Eleventh streets, opposite the grain elevator. The firm is a reliable and responsible one, and are among the largest dealers in slate in the city. The Chapman slate, in which they deal, is considered the best for roofing purposes in the market. The extent of the quarry from which it is taken may be imagined when we say that it is seven hundred feet long by one hundred and thirty feet wide and two hundred feet deep.

Lamp Explosion—Slight Fire.

The Fire Department was called, about two o'clock yesterday morning, to box 124, South Side. The alarm was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the residence No. 109 Carson street. It has been placed on a mantel-piece in the first floor, and the wick turned down. The explosion of the carbon oil, at the time stated, set fire to the woodwork around the flue and the inmates and neighbors. Had it not been for the prompt alarm given by a policeman, and the equally prompt response of the firemen, a serious fire would have occurred.

Turnfest Prizes.

Following is a list of the prizes awarded at the Turnfest, at Johnstown:

For class exercises—F. Frank, leader of the Johnstown Class.

For general prize exercises—1st, August Gerhardt, Johnstown; 2nd, F. O. Baumann, Cleveland; 3d, H. Seubert, Cleveland; 4th, Jos. Schroeder, Birmingham; 5th, M. Adler, Pittsburgh.

For wrestling—August Gerhardt, Johnstown.

For recitations—1st, August Hiller, Birmingham; 2d, E. Boehke, Germania Turnverein, Pittsburgh.

For writing an essay—Mr. Mueller, Cleveland.

Boy Drowned.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of a boy named William Adams who was drowned during the morning in the Allegheny river, in the Twelfth ward. He was playing in the water with some companions and got beyond his depth. About half an hour afterwards Francis Powers, a little fellow who was rowing about in a skiff, felt the body in the water with his oar and called to Jerry Friel, who made a raft and brought up the body. Life was not entirely extinct, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailable. Deceased was nine years of age, and resided at 1009 Ohio street, Allegheny. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

Yesterday afternoon the Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met.

On motion, the action taken at a previous meeting, in regard to the opening of Sarah street, was reconsidered, and it was decided to report an ordinance for the opening of the street from the present terminus to Charles street, according to plans. Viewers, Messrs. Wm. F. Richardson, Wm. McGinnis, Jr., Henry Seling.

It was decided to report an ordinance for the opening of Humboldt street from Diana street to the old city limits, at a width of 50 feet. Viewers, Messrs. Stephen Hobson, Wm. Brown and James Graham.

Adjourned.

How is This?

In pursuance of orders recently issued, the docket of the Allegheny Mayor's office is now kept under lock and key, safe from the blasting eyes of the reporters. The reason given for this action is twofold: The other day a reporter took from the docket and published an item which the Mayor requested him to withhold; and, moreover, the reporters, copying from the docket, *are apt to get the names wrong!* These two reasons would seem to the average wielders, but we submit that they are scarcely sufficient enough to warrant the putting under private lock and key a public record, to which every citizen is entitled to have access. The best rule, perhaps, for officials to adopt is, and remember, is that where there is nothing to hide nothing is hidden.

Pittsburgh and the Prize Ring.

Our executive officers are "catching it" from all quarters, for not preventing the recent brutal prize fight. Here is what the Uniontown *Standard* says: The Olympic Theatre, a low den on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, gave a benefit last Saturday evening, to Billy Edwards, the winner of the recent prize fight. Under the cognizance of a Democratic Mayor and also his chief of police, the city of Pittsburgh was made the headquarters of this brutal, but in preparation for the recent disgraceful prize fight, and drew around him a gang of thieves and rough characters from all parts of the country. For several days previous to the fight, the respectable portion of the citizens of Pittsburgh lived in terror of their lives, and street brawls, cutting and shooting, were of almost hourly occurrence. It is said that this Democratic Mayor's chief of police went down on the same steamer with the prize fighters and was a witness of the brutal scene. Really Pittsburgh has made wonderful progress under a Reform Democratic mayor!

Allegheny Streets.

A meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Patterson in the chair.

The committee decided to report adversely to the construction of a main sewer on Federal street, from Sampson to Pearl streets.

It was decided to report adversely to a change of paving on Orchard alley.

The committee will report adversely to the construction of a lateral sewer on Monterey street, from Jackson to Ackley streets.

The Committee will report an ordinance for a main sewer on Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to Manhattan street.

They will report an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street, from Manhattan to Fulton.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Charles street from Taggart street to Perrysville road.

The contract for a lateral sewer on Cedar alley, was let to C. G. McMillan, at $678.

It was decided to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Church avenue, from Cedar avenue to Madison avenue.

The City Engineer was instructed to establish the grade of a street in the rear of Fountain street lots.

The committee had under consideration the opening of a valley street from River avenue to the mouth of the Troy Hill Road. Thence to Voegtley's grounds to a proposed through Voegtley's grounds to a proposed street which shall be a continuation of Fifth and Third streets, the grade on the streets of Butcher's Run district to be prised. No action taken.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The large and talented company now engaged at this theater are appearing before a succession of very large audiences, and render their great satisfaction alike to the public and the management. Their new programme is specially good.

Humpty Dumpty.

George L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Winter Ravel, Miss Louise Boshell, the Yeamans Sisters, and other well known pantomimists in the Fox Humpty Dumpty company, will open the season at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. The organization embraces many specialists of fame, so that, in addition to the pantomime, a first class variety performance may be expected. The sale of seats is now going at at the Academy box office.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

Messrs. Eisler & Gotthold are now having the Fifth Avenue Theater completely overhauled, with the purpose of letting it to combinations during the coming season. The walls are being frescoed, new arrangements of the seats made, the gallery greatly improved, and the whole appearance of the auditorium changed. It will be as neat and comfortable as any place in the city when the improvements in progress are completed.

THE ALLEGHENY DISASTER.

An Interesting Editorial from the London "Daily Telegraph"—Decidedly Mixed as to Geographical Facts.—Some Complimentary Admissions as to the Superiority of Pittsburgh's Iron, Steel and Coal.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, of July 29th—three days after the great flood in this vicinity—published the following editorial notice of the disaster: "Two hundred people have been drowned by the Pittsburgh flood." This is the brief record conveyed to us by the submarine cable of a disaster which, although attended in this instance by an unusual loss of life, is of by no means unfrequent occurrence upon the other side of the Atlantic. Less than three months have passed since we chronicled an overflow of the Mississippi, by which ten thousand square miles in the State of Louisiana were laid under water. Living within a country of which the extreme length from John O'Groat's house to Land's End is but 600 miles, and the breadth proportionably smaller, we have no little difficulty in rightly comprehending the full significance of what our Transatlantic kinsmen call "a storm." Most of us are familiar with the petty devastations committed by the floods of which the Thames, the Severn, the Humber, and others of our principal rivers are occasionally the scenes. The gentle poet William Cowper has left us an insatiable picture of the dreary life that he passed in a house at Olney, situated upon the verge of the "slow-winding Ouse." For six or eight months of every successive year the inhabitants of Olney and the neighboring Buckinghamshire town were under water. During the rainy season the atmo-phere, impregnated with the fetid exhalations, daily spreading ruines of the marsh miasma," oppressed all who were long subject to its influence with fever and ague. Cowper himself passed most of his days there in a house of the upper story of which, surrounded with water, learning, at the same time, "from the social and spiritual advantages enjoyed by him," that "the island is the own, peculiar, and can turn even an Olney into a Paradise. But although the floods of our English streams are often attended with great inconvenience to the inhabitants living upon their banks, it is rarely that we hear of serious loss of life or grave material damage inflicted by them. Not in the seldomness of their advent of a nature to cause the surprises that at last upon the dwellers upon the banks of the American rivers. When a "freshet" falls upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the occupants of the villages along the Mississippi in Arkansas or Louisiana have little warning to apprise them that, within a week or so, the enormous river will rise in its might, and surge resistlessly over its banks. Occasionally the unconscious inmates of the log chambers which line the shores of the great stream are overtaken at night by a flood that gives no other notice of its approach than the sudden and silent influx of water which submerges the wretched floor of the hovel. Then comes a struggle for life such as the inhabitants of countries like England can but imperfectly realize. If the settler, as is usual in these localities, happens to be possessed of a boat or skiff, he and his family betake themselves to it like rats to a wreck, with all the food and comforts they can cram under the thwarts. But if the surprised tenants of the tree-encircled home have no means little for them to do except climb a tree, and await the subsidence of the waters. "Like," the hunter, says to his English companion in one of the wild storms of the West, "isn't this a splendid country? Why, one on 'em 'ud kiver your ant country, as I've heerd tell." I hope that I may see nothing of the floods, as ye know, come every year; but them that big 'uns only worst in a while."

There are few cities within the area of the Union more subject to such an exceptional visitation as Pittsburgh. Situated more than two hundred miles from the Atlantic seaboard, on the so-called "American Sheffield." Close to the point where the three great States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio touch each other, two mighty streams descend from the Alleghany mountains and, meeting at the spot where stands the city of Pittsburgh, form by their united waters the *Belle Rivière* of the old French settlers called it—or Ohio river. It is not easy to make intelligible to Englishmen who have never seen streams larger than the Wear or the Severn the size of Switzerland assigned to the Rhine and Rhone. Fifty miles and more in every direction around Pittsburgh is a level plain, and at the forks of the two rivers has sprung up with marvellous rapidity the great manufacturing town in the Union, with its densely peopled suburbs of Allegheny City. It was upon this spot that, some forty years ago, Daniel Webster made his celebrated speech about domestic industry, and the national power and opulence no less than the individual comfort and respectability, that the phrase implied. "With what force does the value of domestic industry strike us," such were his words—"as we stand here at the confluence of the two rivers whose united currents constitute the Ohio, and in the midst of one of the most flourishing and distinguished manufacturing cities of the world! Many thousand miles of inland navigation, running through a new and rapidly improved country, stretch away below us. Internal communications, which are not surpassed by the Atlantic and the Lakes. A thousand steam engines, busy in every operation, are by Nature has supplied the fuel which feeds their incessant flames, on the spot itself, and are themselves constructed with water, learning, in the midst of such a population, and with such a scene around us, how great is the important of the words, 'domestic industry'" It must be confessed that within the space of nearly half a century since these words were spoken, Pittsburgh has nobly utilised the magnificent natural advantages to which she owes her existence. The Connellsville coal mines in the world, upon which upon every side, and she is the exporter of "black diamond" to all the cities which now bear the name on the river, and to those which line the Mississippi from Galena to New Orleans. That "Pomeroy" coal is the favorite house fuel at Cincinnati and Louisville, while the Cumberland coal, drawn from mines not far removed, is the best imitation of our smokeless Welsh mineral that the United States contain.

But it is as the principal seat of the iron and steel trade of the United States that Pittsburgh commands the admiration of foreigners who visit her fresh from Birmingham, Liege and Sheffield. Our Transatlantic kinsmen have no such arsenal as we possess at Woolrich; and during the late civil war, only their existence in private enterprise in the Pennsylvanian city. It is a singular circumstance, and not very flattering to our national pride, that American iron is so much denser and tougher than English or Swedish, that the Government of the Washington being submitted to tests to which we should never think of exposing metal such as our own found wanting. The cast iron gun has long been discarded as a material out of which cannon can be made; while, on the other side of the Atlantic the 100 pounder and other smooth-bore guns with which every *abnuma* of West Point and Annapolis became, as of yore, to be cast *en bloc* at Pittsburgh. "American stone-cool iron," says one of the best economists written in the United States, "W. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, "sells at about three dollars a ton more than Scotch pig, because of its superior quality. The steel of an American axe is again so superior to that of an imperfect axe that the purchaser was known to refuse a present of the latter. Also, whether there is any efficient legal remedy available to the taxpayers for such illegal action and against whom? The opinion of the solicitor to the Corporation is to the effect that the Councils have no power to make the appropriation, and that the only remedy is by injunction against the Councils, and that the Mayor is not a proper party defendant. The Mayor, however, is the executive officer of the Councils, and is charged with the duty of signing all warrants drawn upon the Treasurer by the Councils, and it is his duty to refuse to sign any warrant which he believes to be illegal. Under the circumstances, we think the Mayor is a proper party defendant, and that the remedy by injunction is the proper one. The Mayor, however, is the executive officer of the Councils, and is charged with the duty of signing all warrants drawn upon the Treasurer by the Councils, and it is his duty to refuse to sign any warrant which he believes to be illegal. Under the circumstances, we think the Mayor is a proper party defendant, and that the remedy by injunction is the proper one.

TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Partial Organization—Report From the Business Committee—Plan of Operations—Price of Labor Upon Public Works.

The Central Taxpayers' Union held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Dr. Geo. H. Keyser in the chair and Wm. H. Riddell Secretary.

Names of additional delegates were submitted and approved.

REPORT FROM THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Judge Mellon from the Business Committee reported as follows:

That a committee of five be named by the Chair, who shall at once convene for the purpose of selecting and nominating permanent officers for our organization.

The Business Committee have prepared the following as a plan for perfecting our organization:

WHEREAS, It is obvious that the movement begun by us meets the cordial sympathy of our citizens generally; and in order to be in the highest degree effective, it is absolutely essential that our organization be extended and perfected throughout the county, so that its influence will be felt and the fact be recognized that this is the people's movement, thus producing a salutary effect upon the actions of all our public officials and a ready acquiescence in the same from those to be confined in authority emanated, and who, by their votes and taxes, support our several municipalities.

In order to the accomplishment of this, we recommend that all who have thus far been appointed members of this General Committee, and all who may hereafter join our numbers, be hereby directed to obtain without further delay the signatures of all within the several districts they represent, who approve and will stand ready to aid this movement, and that each of said Committee report such list, so signing, to the Committee on Organization, the ring rumes of the marsh miasma," oppressed all who were long subject to its influence with fever and ague. Cowper himself passed most of his days there in a house of the upper story of which, surrounded with water, learning, at the same time, "from the social and spiritual advantages enjoyed by him," that "the island is the own, peculiar, and can turn even an Olney into a Paradise. But although the floods of our English streams are often attended with great inconvenience to the inhabitants living upon their banks, it is rarely that we hear of serious loss of life or grave material damage inflicted by them. Not in the seldomness of their advent of a nature to cause the surprises that at last upon the dwellers upon the banks of the American rivers. When a "freshet" falls upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the occupants of the villages along the Mississippi in Arkansas or Louisiana have little warning to apprise them that, within a week or so, the enormous river will rise in its might, and surge resistlessly over its banks. Occasionally the unconscious inmates of the log chambers which line the shores of the great stream are overtaken at night by a flood that gives no other notice of its approach than the sudden and silent influx of water which submerges the wretched floor of the hovel. Then comes a struggle for life such as the inhabitants of countries like England can but imperfectly realize. If the settler, as is usual in these localities, happens to be possessed of a boat or skiff, he and his family betake themselves to it like rats to a wreck, with all the food and comforts they can cram under the thwarts. But if the surprised tenants of the tree-encircled home have no means little for them to do except climb a tree, and await the subsidence of the waters. "Like," the hunter, says to his English companion in one of the wild storms of the West, "isn't this a splendid country? Why, one on 'em 'ud kiver your ant country, as I've heerd tell. I hope that I may see nothing of the floods, as ye know, come every year; but them that big 'uns only worst in a while."

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THE CONDUIT COMPANY.

A Bill in Equity Filed by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company—An Injunction Sought—Counter Proceedings.

As intimated in yesterday's issue, the case of the Columbia Conduit Company and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company has got into the Courts. In the Common Pleas, yesterday, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, solicitors for the railroad company, filed a bill in equity before Judge Collier against Dr. David Hostetter, E. S. Barton and others, directors of the Columbia Conduit Company, and Dr. Arnold Hertz, of the Fairview Oil Refinery, and several of his employees and agents. The bill sets forth, in substance:

1. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company operates, under a lease, the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, as a public railway, between Allegheny city and Blairsville.

2. That the property upon which the Western Pennsylvania Railroad is built, was the old Pennsylvania Canal, owned by the Commonwealth, and sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which property is now held in fee by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

3. That the property is now used and occupied for the purposes of a railroad, and the machinery, engines, cars, depots, etc., are all constructed and operated for that purpose.

4. That between the 15th and 17th inst. the agents or employees of Hertz, at his instance, as they allege, privately trespassed upon complainant's property, dug a trench and retaid the pipes. That the pipe was again removed and again relaid. That complainants again removed the pipes, which are still removed, but the defendants threaten to again trespass and relay the pipes, whom they are likely to do unless restrained by injunction.

5. Complainants further say, that although the pipe laying is ostensibly at the instance of said Hertz, the same was in fact at the instance and by the permission of the Columbia Conduit Company, for the purpose of being used by them in connection with other pipes laid from the Butler oil regions to some point in Allegheny; that said defendants in laying said pipe, acted as the agents and representatives of the Conduit Company; and that, to the information and belief, it is further averred that the said Conduit Company is but a branch of the so-called Columbia Conduit Company, and not of said Hertz.

6. That the Conduit Company claim to be a corporation under act of April 25, 1872, with authority to lay down pipes over railroads, etc., and to exercise the eminent domain of the State in the condemnation of rights of way through private property without consent.

7. That said parties have located a right of way across the railroad near Fairview station, and have filed plans and profiles, etc., of the same in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, as required by law, but which is alleged to be illegal and void.

8. That the said defendants did not have *bona-fide* organization prior to the passage of the new Constitution; and said charter, even if valid before, ceased to have any validity under the new Constitution.

10. That said defendants, not willing to rely upon their original charter, have applied for a written acceptance of the Constitution and of the act of April 29, 1874, and that by so doing they have accepted the same, and all the rights and privileges mentioned in the sixth section of the act.

12. Complainants ever that even under such acceptance, defendants are still a private corporation, and that complainant is not legally entitled to exercise the powers claimed.

13. Finally, that the rights and franchises of complainants will be injured and invaded if the threatened acts, as above set forth, be permitted—namely the condemnation of a right of way across complainants' property.

The complainants therefore pray:

1. That said act of April 25, 1872, be declared unconstitutional.

2. That it may be decreed that the so-called Columbia Conduit Company had not conferred upon it the right claimed by said bill.

3. That said defendants, be now specially and hereafter perpetually enjoined from trespassing upon the property of the said complainants, whether by digging trenches, laying pipe, or otherwise, and from doing anything to the appropriation of a right of way for a pipe line, upon, across or through the property of complainants.

3. Such other and further relief in the premises as to right and justice may appertain, and to your honors seem meet.

There was no session en banc to-day, a day for hearing the arguments—Messrs. Barclay and Woods appearing for the Conduit Company. It was finally announced by the Court that the case would be heard on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

The counsel for the Conduit Company gave notice that, on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock, they would move to dissolve the injunction Court, and ask for the appointment of viewers in the matter of securing the right of way. So the legal questions involved will come squarely up for discussion and determination.

THE OIL CREEK RAILROAD.

Meeting of Consolidated Bondholders—The Financial Difficulties.

A meeting of the consolidated bondholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad was held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

John J. Wood was chosen President, and John M. Fox was appointed Secretary.

The President announced that the object of the meeting was to take some action in reference to the present financial condition of the company.

Mr John W. Mosfly then read the following:

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, August 3, 1874.

John W. Moffly, Esq., Chairman Committee of Bondholders:

DEAR SIR—In view of the present financial embarrassment of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, and the bend of the Columbia and franchises under the consolidated mortgage, which seems to be the duty of the bondholders of the consolidated bonds, but with both regular and consistent with the interest of the holders of the floating debt and common stock, thereby securing harmony and unanimity of action, it is proper that such action necessary waste and expense.

I beg leave, therefore, to suggest, if the holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds propose to proceed to foreclose, that they meet in Philadelphia on the 15th of September next, and that each stock upon some equitable basis of representation in such new organization upon some such basis as the following:

First mortgage to remain	$2,580,000
Second consolidated mortgage, to be	
your interest	1,100,000
Floating debt, $838,000, to be made	
second preferred stock	838,000
	4,969,000

The preferred stock might be entitled to three of the six directors, and such the committee would consider fair, and such the committee would consider fair, and such the committee would consider fair